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DAILY COMMENTS ON HEGEMONY OF PROLETARIAT IN REVOLUTION

AU181637 Tirana ATA in English 1100 GMT 18 Mar 79 AU

["The Hegemony of the Proletariat in the Revolution and the Bourgeois-Revisionist Preachings"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 18 March, ATA--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carried an article which writes among others: All the enemies of mankind, the imperialists, social imperialists, revisionists and opportunists of every hue, together or separately, strive to stamp out the revolution. For this reason the target of this struggle is the proletariat. And this because the proletariat is that revolutionary class which has its historic mission to play the role of the grave digger of capitalism, the old world. In this context, world reaction, alongside the use of open counter-revolutionary, police violence, intensifies the disorientating ideological antiproletarian aggression in order to discredit Marxism-Leninism, to deny its fundamental teachings. Alongside the bourgeois theoreticians and ideologists, the revisionist, Trotskiyite ones, etc., are carrying out a special task in his direction. "Among the modern revisionists," Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution", "some strive to prove the working class is allegedly being deproletarianized... Hence there is no longer a place for the proletarian revolution, no need for a social order different from the existing one. Others claim that not only the worke[illegible], but everybody engaged in work and cultural activities, all wage and salary earners are now proletarians... Therefore, they conclude, the hegemonic role of the working class in the revolutionary movement today has lost its meaning".

In opposition to these preachings, facts go to show that the working class represents the majority of the active population both in the industrialized bourgeois countries as well as in the revisionist ones. Thus in the United States of America at the beginning of the 70's the working class represented 77 per cent of the active population, in the Soviet Union, according to data of the 1970 census published in the revisionist magazine VOPROSY FILOSOFII the working class in Russia constituted 61.6 per cent of the active population, in Kazakstan 66.3 per cent, in Estonia 60.8 per cent, etc. At the beginning of the 70's it constituted 74.8 per cent of the active population of the German Federal Republic and 79.4 per cent of the active population of Britain, 68 per cent of the French one, etc. As is seen, no talk can be made of any kind of "deproletarianization" of the working class.

However, the apologists of capital, denying the existence of the proletariat as a class in itself, strive to deny the very existence of the special economic and political interests of this class in antagonism with those of the bourgeoisie, of its power. Thus, the aim is that the bourgeoisie exercise its power of oppression and exploitation in peace. The theorizations on the "proletarianization of society", in appearance quite the contrary to the former, also have the same counterrevolutionary objective. Bourgeois, revisionist and Trotskiyite theoreticians, the right and the "left" as well, in the United States of America, in the Soviet Union, France, Belgium, Australian and elsewhere, such as Marcuse, Fischer, Mandel, Garaudi, etc., are now clamorously advertising the "new working class". According to them, the working people of mental work who are paid by capital are part of the working class.

"Substantiating" this preaching, the Soviet revisionist magazine MEMO emphasizes that the "the increase of the socioeconomic and political activity of the employees, caused by the change of their situation... hastens the transformation of definite categories of employees into an organic part of the working class". In the same context, the other Soviet revisionist magazine KOMMUNIST tries to prove now the "process of the proletarianization of the entire society". The Chinese revisionists too do not lag behind.

They, through their central organ, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, emphasize that now "the majority of the intellectuals in China are part of the working class", that they "should be treated as members of the working class".

As far as the modern revisionists in power are concerned, the Soviet, Chinese ones, etc., through such theoretizations, seek to hide the antiproletarian and antipeople class nature of their power, to conceal the fact that power in the countries where they rule is in the hands of the technocrats, the military bureaucracy and the elite of the intelligentsia in the service of the new bourgeoisie. Presenting all this bourgeois clan as proletarian, they aim at advertising themselves as representatives of the proletarian power, to show that allegedly the working class is in power.

In general, either through the theoretizations on the "deproletarianization" of the working class or through those on the "proletarianization of the entire society", the bourgeoisie, old or new, in the East or West, pursues clear counterrevolutionary aims. Through them it aims at creating the idea that the cause of the proletarian revolution cannot be laid down any longer as long as there exist no longer classes which should be overthrown, from which power can be wrested. Through these theorizings, the bourgeoisie and all the enemies of the working class aim at sabotaging the revolution when they can no longer hinder it, when the conditions for its outburst are already ripe. This is clear if we bear in mind that through the preaching of the "deproletarianization" of the working class, that is, through the denial of the existence of this class, the bourgeoisie and modern revisionists deny also the need of organizing the proletariat into a special political party, and consequently deny also the very cause of its liberation and the liberation of the entire society from capitalist slavery.

"The worker movement, V.I. Lenin has emphasized in 'The Proletariat and the Bourgeois Democracy', will attain essential results only if at its head will be put a unique worker party, if the proletariat will understand that the deed of its genuine liberation must be a deed of its own hands". It is precisely this truth which fear the bourgeoisie and the modern revisionists. With regard to it they seek to arouse confusion in the minds of the proletarians and revolutionaries, thus serving in this way the perpetuation of their political power, the economic provileges they have usurped.

The bourgeois revisionist ideologists serve the same counterrevolutionary objectives disseminating also the concepts on the "proletarianization" of society, which negating the hegemonic role of the working class in the revolution. Thus according to the Spanish revisionists, "the capitalist state is ever more combatted not only by its radical enemy, the working class, but also by very vast sectors of the bourgeoisie itself". Under these conditions, according to them and the other "Eurocommunists", such as the French ones, the "class front" notion should be thrown away. Hence, according to the Soviet revisionists, as their theoretical organ KOMMUNIST admits, the "question on the vanguard, hegemony, the leading force" cannot be put forth. According to them the various social and political forces" can be but "independent, equal, there is no commanding force". In all this aggressive antiproletarian crusade the chieftains of the Trotskiyite international do not lag behind. They try to put forward similar "arguments" justifying them with such preachings according to which it follows that "international proletariat... since World war II has a very lower class conscience as compared to that of the years 1917-1919". The Chinese revisionists hold the same positions, always ingoring the hegemonic role of the working class in the revolution and advertising the "Third World" as the "main force", etc,

The counterrevolutionary theoretizations on the 'deproletarianization" and "the proletarianization of the whole society" are doomed to failure, just as the classes which fabricate these theories and others similar with them. [paragraph continues]

They reflect the fear of the old and new bourgeoisie, of all the renegades and oppressors from the revolutionary and invincible drive of the working class. Facts go to show that irrespective of the desires of the bourgeois-revisionist bosses and in opposition with them, the struggle of the international proletariat is enhancing and intensifying with each passing day. Therefore, if in 1965-1967, 42 million people took part in the mass class battles of the proletariat, 66 million took part in them in 1977. Millions upon millions clashed in the barricades of the class struggle during the previous year.

It was the force of millions, of the Iranian proletariat in the first place, that finally toppled over the sanguinary dynasty of the Pahlavis in Iran, setting a brilliant example to what the proletariat can do when it pitches into class struggle and comes out on the battlefield. The new genuine Marxist-Leninist parties are enhancing and tempering themselves in the uncompromising struggle against capital and its power. They are making the masses, working class conscious of their historic mission to overthrow the old world of the bourgeois and revisionist bosses.

ATA: EMS WILL NOT SOLVE EEC'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU181708 Tirana ATA in English 1126 GMT 18 Mar 79 AU

["Testimony to the Profound Crisis and Interimperialist Rivalries"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 18, ATA--Recently a summit meeting of the European Common Market was held in Paris which discussed on the problems of the profound monetary crisis and decided to apply the European Monetary System [EMS].

The creation of the new monetary system by the countries of the European Common Market is a testimony to the grave crisis which has these countries as well as the entire capitalist-revisionist world in its grip, and an expression of the interimperialist rivalries. Over the last few years, the currencies of the main capitalist countries have continued their downslide, have undergone devaluations one after the other creating confusion in the monetary markets and trade exchanges and swelling inflation. The two successive official devaluations of the American dollar which brought about its devaluation by ten per cent within ten years, did not bring any consolidation to this basic currency of the international monetary system of the capitalist world. The continued weakening of this currency is reflected also in the position of the currencies and economic situation of the other capitalist countries and this was one of the reasons for the creation of the European Monetary System.

Behind the decision to set up this system, lurk also the attempts to strengthen the unity of the capitalist monopolies and states of Western Europe in the face of the sharpening of interimperialist rivalries, to create better competitive positions in struggle for markets, to intensify the exploitation and oppression of the proletariat and the working masses of Europe and the neocolonialist plunder of the other peoples. On the other hand, one cannot fail to see in this act Bonn's aim to create a special position for the West German mark and economy within the "nine" in the context of its aims to play the commanding role in this bloc.

However, the creation of the European Monetary System will not be able to halt the economic worsening and mitigate the monetary crisis, because on the basis of these phenomena lie the objective factors linked with the nature of the capitalist system. It can do nothing more than reveal the concern of the monopoly bourgeoisie over the proportions of the crisis and the efforts of each capitalist country to shift the consequences of the crisis not only onto the backs of the working masses of their country, but also onto the backs of other countries. This also reveals the level at which the contradictions in the capitalist world have reached, and in particular the contradictions between United States of America and the European Common Market.

The new European Monetary System emerged with difficulty and after compromises which do not promise a long life. The unequal political and economic position of the member countries of the European Common Market nurtures the contradictions between them and the new monetary system will make them more acute.

ACTIVITIES DEVOTED TO SECURITY ORGANS ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

AU192153 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Summary] Various activities devoted to the 36th anniversary of the State Security Organs have been organized in Tirana District. Meetings have been held in work centers, cooperatives, institutions and army units at which "veterans of this army--which is dear to the party and people and which keeps high the title 'Hero of the People'--. gave lectures. In these activities they reviewed the glorious 36-year record of the State Security Organs under the illuminating leadership of the party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha."

Workers, servicemen and youth from Tirana and other parts of the country visited the museum of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and heard lectures on the heroism of the State Security Organs. On the occasion of this anniversary, an afternoon gathering was organized at the officer's house of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Attending were veterans and cadres of the security organs, youth, servicemen and others. Veterans and cadres of the security organs gave lectures to those present. Films and artistic activities devoted to the party, the fatherland, the people, the state security organs and our beautiful socialist life were shown and performed.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT SINGER'S FUNERAL--The funeral of Albanian popular singer Kristaq Antoniu took place in Tirana on 19 March. The coffin was in state at the hall of the club of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists. Among those who paid their last respects were the family and relatives of the late singer, workers, actors of the opera-ballet theater and others. Respects were also paid by Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Manush Myftiu, Politburo member and deputy premier; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU]

ALIA, CARCANI ACTIVITIES--Numerous activities devoted to the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Seventh Assault Brigade occurred recently in Berat, Skrapar, Gjirokaster and Lezhe districts. The people of Berat gave an enthusiastic welcome to former members of the brigade as they were passing through the city en route to Skrapar District. A festive rally was organized on the occasion, which was attended by thousands of people. The rally was attended by Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani, as well as by Mine Guri, first secretary of the Berat District party committee. Dhimiter Brisku, chairman of the Berat District people's council executive committee, addressed the former members of the brigade. A similar rally, also attended by Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani, was held in Corovode City of Skrapar District. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU]

MARKO, SOCIALIST COMPETITION DISCUSSION--The party committee and trade union committee of the Fierze hydroelectric powerplant complex jointly organized an aktiv attended by vanguard workers which reviewed the results attained to date and the tasks confronting them in coming months with regard to socialist competitions. The aktiv was also attended by Rita Marko, chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECLARATION ON 'PRC THREAT TO LAOS'

AU201902 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

["Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Connection with the Threat of Chinese Aggression against Laos"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 20 (BTA)--The following declaration of the Bulgarian Government has been submitted for publication here:

"Instead of drawing a lesson from the ignominious failure of the barbarous aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Chinese leaders now train the guns also against the Lao People's Democratic Republic, against a much suffered and peace-loving people who have never done any harm to anyone.

"China is building up divisions, tanks, armoured carriers and artillery on the frontier with Laos. Chinese battalions have violated the sovereignty of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and are several kilometers inside its territory. Beijing is stepping up the sending of agents to Laos for conducting antigovernment propaganda and for subversive activity, for sowing dissent among the Laotian national minorities. With Chinese assistance Laotian reactionaries are assembling their bands near the border with Laos.

"These acts of the Beijing leadership are a serious threat to the independence and sovereignty of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the people of which have started the building up of socialism in their country. It is widely known that the Government of Laos unswervingly pursued a foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all peoples, including the Chinese people, a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"The intensifying demonstrations of strength and anti-Laotian provocations speak that besides the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the ruling circles in Beijing in the name of their hegemonistic objectives intend to expand the military operations also against other countries in Southeast Asia. This policy of China constitutes a serious threat against the independence and sovereignty of the states of Southeast Asia, against peace and security throughout the world. Those who encourage the aggressor, therefore, take on themselves a grave responsibility before mankind and history. Not an expansion of aggressive actions but their immediate and unconditional discontinuation is needed for the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

"The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria decisively condemns China's dangerous provocations against the independent Lao People's Democratic Republic and insists on the Chinese rulers stopping the concentration of troops in the Laotian frontier and the subversive activity against Laos, on their immediate and unconditional withdrawing of all army units that have penetrated into Laotian territory, on the strict observance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, as well as on discontinuing all the acts that threaten the peace and security of the peoples of Southeast Asia.

"In these days fateful for the Laotian people the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people confirm their combat solidarity and unswerving support for the just struggle of the fraternal Laotian people for the defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their motherland from the insolent encroachments of the Chinese military. Our Laotian brothers can rely on the full and all-round support of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people in the struggle against the Chinese invaders.

"We are convinced that the Laotian people and the peoples of Indochina which have won their independence in a heroic struggle against the foreign conquerors, will frustrate all the expansionist and hegemonistic schemes of the Chinese rulers and will defend their freedom and independence. On their side are the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, all peace-loving and honest people in the world."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES' VISIT

Talks, Exchange of Orders

AU2009 28 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, had yesterday a long talk with his host, Mr Todor Zhivkov. The two heads of state made a thorough analysis of bilateral relations and pointed out their ascending development in politics, economy, culture, science and tourism, after the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Portugal in 1974.

At the same time the two statesmen pointed out the existing real possibilities for increasing bilateral trade, for using new and progressive forms of economic cooperation, and outlined concrete steps to this end.

Mr Zhivkov and General Eanes underlined the importance of the top-level contacts, which are determinant for the development of bilateral friendly relations.

Discussing the international situation, the two parties to the talks stressed their readiness to continue their contribution to the stabilization and deepening of the process of detente, for consolidation of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems. Underlined was that active efforts are needed to contribute to the concrete moves aiming at disarmament, to supplementing political detente with relaxation in the (?military sphere). Both sides pointed out that they support the efforts for general and full disarmament and insist on a (?real) headway in this sphere.

In reply to General Eanes's interest in the situation on the Balkans Mr Zhivkov made him familiar with the consistent principled, peaceful and constructive policy of Bulgaria, aimed at peace, security and goodneighbourliness in this part of the world.

The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Portugal, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Joao Freitas da Cruz, Mr Milko Balev, head of the Bulgarian president of the State Council's office, Mr Lais Agusto Martinez, Portuguese president's aide on international questions, and the two countries' ambassadors joined the talks later on.

After the end of the talks Mr Todor Zhivkov presented general Antonio Ramalho Eanes with the "Stara Planina" order with ribbon for his great contribution to the strengthening and development of Bulgaro-Portuguese relations. On his part General Eanes presented Mr Zhivkov with the "Order of the Infanta" with big necklace.

Continuation of Visit in Sofia

AU201211 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The official visit of Portugal's President Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes to Bulgaria continued today when he met Portuguese students studying in Bulgarian higher educational establishments.

He later visited the National Museum of the Revolutionary Movement. Accompanied by Reko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, the Portuguese president acquainted himself with the revolutionary achievements of the Bulgarian people [words indistinct]. Following this, the Portuguese guests visited the Aleksandur Nevski Memorial Church and inspected the National Art Gallery of Medieval and Renaissance Art in the crypt at the Aleksandur Nevski Memorial Church.

At noon Portugal's president is expected to meet the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria. Further talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Portugal's president Eanes are also expected to take place today.

Zhivkov, Eanes Arrival in Varna

AU201640 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The special airplane carrying Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, arrived at Varna Airport. Comrade Todor Zhivkov will accompany General Eanes during his stay today and tomorrow in Varna Okrug. The concluding talks between the two state leaders will also take place in Varna. General Eanes plans to hold a press conference tomorrow, after which he will depart.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SYRIA

AU191350 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Nedyalko Atanasov, special RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Damascus: "Strong and Lasting Bulgarian Presence"]

[Summary] "It would be an understatement to say that the names of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria are widely popular in the Syrian Arab Republic. It would be more precise, if I pointed out that these two countries are strongly and durably present in the working daily life of this country."

The Syrians are justifiably proud of their production of television sets and telephone equipment. In one of these factories we met (Waldi Nasri), who talked to us in perfect Bulgarian. He is now head of the scientific research department of this factory and he studied at the Lenin machine building institute in Sofia. "The number of Syrian specialists--medical doctors, engineers, economic experts, and others--who have graduated in Bulgaria totals 1,500."

There are Bulgarian specialists, on the other hand, working in Syria. In Aleppo, the second largest city after Damascus, a group of Bulgarian experts is working together with Soviet specialists and technicians at the cement plant. At the Turkish border in Dayr-az-Zur Bulgarian experts are working at the cellulose and paper plant. Otto Seer, representative of the Austrian firm Voest Alpine, also expressed his admiration for the Bulgarian workers and experts we met at the Dayr-az-Zur paper plant.

The dam on the Euphrates River is undoubtedly the most impressive building project in Syria. It was built according to Soviet plans and with Soviet technical assistance. (Ahmad Lahim), head of the public relations office, describes the technical details of this project. He adds as follows: "As to its essential character the Euphrates dam is one of the greatest achievements in our country in its economic policy, an achievement implemented with the direct assistance of the Soviet Union and a lasting manifestation of our friendship with the socialist countries."

BRIEFS

LILOV IN SILISTRA--The 10th accountability election conference of the okrug Komsomal organization has begun in Silistra. Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was among those attending the conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU]

TSOLOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 6 March Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the 10th conference of the Pleven Okrug Komsomol organization. The participants expressed the Komsomol's determination to contribute to increasing labor productivity in the okrug. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU]

DZHUROV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 5 March Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended a celebration at Sofia's Army Club, at which a group of writers and poets were awarded with the awards of the Ministry of Defense. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU]

DZHUROV IN SLIVEN--Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, arrived in Sliven today. Dobri Dzhurov opened a modern housing and commercial complex in the Rozova Gradina quarter as well as two sports projects--an enclosed track in the Komsomolets Park and the hall of the sports [word indistinct] in the city. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2020 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU]

BOZHINOV IN SUKHINDOL--A preelection meeting was held in Sukhindol today. The voters of constituency No 66 elected Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary, as candidate for National Assembly deputy in place of the deceased Prof Petko Kunin, former National Assembly deputy from this constituency. Todor Bozhinov attended the meeting and spoke of Bulgaria's comprehensive successes during the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU]

LEADERS AT ACCOUNTABILITY MEETINGS--On 15 March Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, took part in the accountability-election meeting of the Sofia City Komsomol organization. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 15 Mar 79 AU] On 15 March Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, took part in the accountability-election meeting of the Sliven Okrug Komsomol organization. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 15 March 79 AU] On 15 March Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, took part in the accountability-election meeting of the Varna Okrug Komsomol organization. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 15 Mar 79 AU] On 15 March Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and State Council deputy chairman, took part in the accountability-election meeting of the Kyustendil Okrug Komsomol organization. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Mar 79 AU]

FILIPOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 6 March Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited Plovdiv, where he reviewed industrial plants and participated in a meeting of the BCP Plovdiv okrug bureau at which plan implementation was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU]

LEADERS AT SOFIA TU MEETING--An accountability-elections meeting of the Sofia city trade union organization took place on 6 March in Sofia. Petur Dyulgerov, Misho Mishev and Georgi Yordanov took part in the meeting. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Mar 79 AU]

VULCHEVA'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 1 March Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo deputy member, took part in the Razgrad Okrug Komsomol organization accountability-election conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 79 AU]

PARIS PAPER REPORTS DISSIDENT BEING HARASSED

LD200317 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report under "worldwide" rubric: "Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] The residence of Mr Vaclav Benda, one of three Charter 77 spokesmen, has been searched twice in 1 week, we learn from circles close to this movement in Prague. A large number of documents, books and letters were seized. According to Mr Benda's friends, the police are trying to gather material against him with a view to a possible trial. During one of the raids a television crew filmed Mr Benda's apartment, despite the latter's protests.

HUSAK CHAIRS REGIONAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES MEETING

LD202122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] With Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the chair, an all-state meeting of the leading secretaries of the regional CPCZ committees and Municipal CPCZ committees in Prague and Bratislava, was held in Prague today. Also present at the meeting were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretariat and the chairman of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission.

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD202210 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A telegram of congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Hungarian Republic of the Soviets was sent today by Czechoslovak party and state representatives to their Hungarian counterparts. In the telegram, addressed to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, President Pal Losonczi and Premier Gyorgy Lazar, and signed on behalf of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the government and the people, by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president, and Premier Lubomir Strougal, the traditional ties of friendship and internationalist solidarity between the two Marxist-Leninist parties and the working people of the two countries were stressed, and determination expressed to deepen them in the interest of the unity of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement, and the cause of peace and socialism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BILAK-LED DELEGATION TO AFGHANISTAN

Bilateral Talks

LD191830 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kabul (CETEKA correspondent)--Talks on further extension of Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation, mainly in science, technology and trade, started today between the delegations of both countries. The delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee is led by its Secretary and Presidium member Vasil Bilak and the delegation of the Afghan People's Democratic Party is led by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Shah Wali.

Vasil Bilak acquainted the Afghan delegation with the Czechoslovak Communist Party activities and experience in the construction of socialism and the concrete results of the implementation of the political, economic and social program of the Communist Party's 15th Congress.

The Afghan delegation informed Vasil Bilak about the results achieved in the realization of basic aims of the national and democratic revolution and their prospects, mainly in the strengthening of the political power of the working people, implementation of the agrarian reform, further industrialization of the country, in the fields of social care, education and removal of illiteracy. The Afghan officials talked also about the tasks of the prepared First Five-Year Plan and expressed their interests in the extension of Czechoslovakia's participation in carrying out this plan, which will enable the construction of the socialist society in Afghanistan.

Both delegations expressed their conviction that bilateral relations will further develop to their benefit and contribute to the strengthening of the struggle for peace, socialism, social progress, international security and cooperation in the world.

Industrial Agreements

LD191832 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--New prospects of cooperation between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia which is based on many years' contacts have been opened by the Afghan revolution in April 1978.

Czechoslovakia participates in the industrialization of Afghanistan, in the use of its raw-material resources, and in the training of workers for the most important branches of the Afghan economy.

Czechoslovakia has produced the equipment for the two cement works in the country (in Jabal-us-Saraj and Pul-i-Khumri) with a total capacity of 500 tons of cement a day, machinery for the sugar refinery in Baglan processing sugar-beet as well as sugar-cane has been supplied by the Czechoslovak enterprise Skoda, production lines for the cannery in Kandahar have been delivered from Czechoslovakia and so has the equipment for the slaughterhouse in Kabul.

Czechoslovakia's exports to Afghanistan include mainly complete plants--particularly equipment for the food and chemical industry--and also hospital equipment, diesel aggregates, pumps, motorcycles, trolley-buses and consumer goods.

This year, Czechoslovakia will export to Afghanistan mainly lorries, building machines and machines for road construction, irrigation, mining and hospital equipment, and import above all cotton and wool, hides and furs, dried fruit, oil seeds and spices. The protocol for 1979 provides goods exchange worth 531 million crowns which is three times more than in 1970.

During the visit to Czechoslovakia of an Afghan trade delegation last year, representatives of the two countries signed a contract for the delivery of a steam power plant for the town of Herat. The Afghan capital recently became the second town on the Asian Continent to use Czechoslovak trolley buses made by the Skoda enterprise.

Bilak, Hafizollah Amin Meeting

LD201510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Hafizollah Amin, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Afghan Democratic Republic, had talks in Kabul today on the possibilities of expanding cooperation between the Afghan Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

Vasil Bilak expressed appreciation for Afghanistan's foreign-policy line, which is contributing to strengthening the unity of the nonalined countries movement and their common struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for peace and national independence. Both representatives noted with satisfaction that the parties and governments of both countries have identical or close views on the majority of the most important international-political problems.

They confirmed their bilateral interest in further expanding economic and trade contacts between both countries, which is contributing above all to the rapid industrialization of Afghanistan, expanding medical care, improving the quality of the system of primary, middle and higher education, as well as raising the qualifications of Afghan specialists and technical and economic cadres. They also stressed the great importance that cooperation between trade union, youth, student, women and other social and interest-based organizations has for the development of mutually beneficial bilateral relations.

The delegation of the party's Central Committee acquainted itself in Kabul today with the rich archaeological and ethnographic collections of the Afghan National Museum.

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH IRANIAN MINISTERS FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD202242 Prague CTK in English 1718 GMT 10 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Ambassador to Iran Vladimir Polacek called today on several high representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Islamic Government for talks on the possibilities of promoting all-round relations between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of economy and trade.

Deputy Prime Minister 'Abass Amir Entezam as well as Energy Minister 'Abbas Taj and Trade Minister Reza Sadr spoke in favour of the development of bilateral relations. The representatives of the Iranian Revolutionary Government highly appreciated the Czechoslovak participation in the industrialization of Iran. Particularly its share in the construction of power plants--one of the most important is the power plant in Mashhad built by Czechoslovak specialists.

The latest development of the home and foreign policy of the Iranian Revolutionary Government, after withdrawal from the military CENTO pact seeking to promote relations and cooperation with non-aligned countries, creates favourable preconditions for the further development of cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD202216 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Bucharest (CETEKA correspondent)--A protocol on the establishment of a joint Czechoslovak-Romanian governmental commission for cultural cooperation was signed here today by Deputy Foreign Ministers Zdenek Trhlik of Czechoslovakia and Constantin Oancea of Romania.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD201622 Prague CTK in English 1137 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly (Parliament) arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation, headed by R. Kartidjo, deputy chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly, was invited by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

Indra Meeting

LD202208 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Prague--The visiting Indonesian parliamentary delegation was received here today by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. He described the visit as a major impulse to the further development of relations between the two parliaments, and of Czechoslovak-Indonesian relations in political, economic and cultural spheres.

CSSR TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD182210 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovakia concluded export and import contracts worth over 500 million rubles with GDR partners at the Leipzig spring international trade fair which ended today. Important trade agreements were signed also with the Netherlands, France, the FRG and some developing countries.

Next year, Czechoslovakia will supply to the GDR 18,000 passenger Skoda cars and import the same number of GDR-made Wartburgs and Trabants. The two countries will also mutually supply lorries and agricultural machines, semiconductors, computing, measuring and regulation technique worth 50 million rubles. The CKD Tatra Svuhov heavy engineering works will export to the GDR another 254 KT-4 trams in 1980.

Experts were interested at the Czechoslovak exhibition mainly by that part demonstrating Czechoslovakia's share in the 30-year development of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the Intercosmos program. Five Czechoslovak products were awarded gold medals for high technical standard.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES POLITIKA'S BEIJING CORRESPONDENT

LD211050 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 21 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Beijing correspondent of the Yugoslav daily POLITIKA "acts as an advocate of the aggressor", RUDE PRAVO writes today on his report in the paper yesterday that the East European theories that China prepares an invasion of Laos and will never withdraw from Vietnam have practically failed. RUDE PRAVO further says that the correspondent of the Yugoslav daily "seems to have a better view of the situation in Laos and Vietnam than the two countries' governments. He has thus got--and most likely not against his will--into an unenviable situation: He acts as an advocate of the theory trying to describe the aggressor as a peaceful sheep."

CTK 'STATEMENT' PROTESTS CHINESE AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM

LD202202 Prague CTK in English 1925 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

["CETEKA statement"--CTK headline]

[Text] Prague--The occupation of border areas of the Lao People's Democratic Republic by Chinese troops aroused the indignation of the Czechoslovak people who in numerous protests condemn the new Chinese aggression. This gross interference in internal Laotian affairs is another adventurous step after the unsuccessful Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and shows that Beijing continues its expansionist great-power policy in Southeast Asia. The mutual fraternal cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Cambodia constitutes a serious obstacle to Chinese hegemonism.

By these actions against Laos, the Chinese ruling circles again exposed before the whole world their reactionary, anti-socialist and anti-popular policy, their great-power chauvinism and hegemonism, directed against world peace, international security and the vital interests of their people. The occupation of a part of the Laotian border area by Chinese armed forces is a gross violation of the fundamental norms of relations between states and of the U.N. Charter. It is a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole world. In their protests, the people of Czechoslovakia demand cessation of all Chinese hostile acts against Laos, and the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Laotian territory.

CTK CORRESPONDENT ASSESSES VIETNAMESE DAMAGE

LD171856 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[CETEKA correspondent Vaclav Bervida]

[Text] Hanoi, 17 March, CETEKA--The first group of foreign journalists, including a CETEKA correspondent, who have visited the administrative centre of Hoang Lien Son Province, Lao Cai situated close to the Chinese border, could see for themselves that the Chinese aggressors who, according to the Beijing leaders retreated "orderly", behaved as barbarians before the withdrawal.

Until recently, Lao Cai had 40,000 inhabitants and ranked among the important industrial centres of the Vietnamese north. The Chinese artillery fire turned many houses into ruins. Their removal and the defusing of mines planted by the Chinese on the main communications were the first tasks of the Vietnamese soldiers who entered Lao Cai after the Chinese had left the town. But the task has not yet been fulfilled. The Chinese (?did) cross the border but the Vietnamese soldiers know that they are [passage indistinct].

But what is still worse than the immense economic losses is the irreparable damage caused in the minds of the people.

The visiting journalists found leaflets in Lao Cai streets according to which the Chinese promised to treat civil prisoners of war fairly and moderately. But the testimony of witnesses counters this claim: The aggressors murdered about 100 children in a village near the border in the first days of the invasion. They killed state farm women workers near Lao Cai at night. The exact loss of lives has not yet been established.

A group of refugees returning to their native villages told the CETEKA correspondent in a Lao Cai suburb that they and all their families were arrested by the Chinese shortly after February 17 and dragged to China. Just before their withdrawal, the Chinese allowed the women, children and old men to return but they kept young and strong men for work.

Nevertheless, life in border provinces has not stopped. Small groups of village people converging on their homes in the north are not an unusual phenomenon on provincial roads. They carry their small property on poorly-looking domestic animals or on beams hung over their shoulders. Some of them are transported back home by army vehicles or buses. But many of the people who had fled their villages still hesitate to return; the damage caused by the aggressors is immense and the danger of new attacks is also still too big.

HOFFMANN, AUSTRIAN UNIONISTS TOUR SOUTH MORAVIA

LD202200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, arrived in South Moravia today with the delegation of the visiting Austrian trade unionists for a friendly visit. In the morning, they visited one of the biggest enterprises in Brno, the Kralovopolske engineering plant, where they observed some workshops and talked with representatives of the enterprise and trade union officials about social policy. This afternoon, the Austrian guests, together with Comrade Hoffmann, are to visit the regional trade union council in Brno.

RUDE PRAVO STRESSES UNITY OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU131804 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Jiri Svoboda commentary: "Wherein Lies the Strength"]

[Excerpt] There is nothing that can sidetrack us from the noble principles of proletarian internationalism. The imperialists know very well what makes us strong, but also what weakens us. Therefore, they have been exerting such efforts to divide us; therefore, they have been sparing neither energy nor resources for this purpose. They would welcome nothing more than for us to abandon these principles. After all, the capitalists have always proceeded like this--"in a way on a small scale"--whenever they faced the working people's united action. First they always tried to split the united action in order to split the unity--even at the price of partial improvement for certain groups. The expended resources for this purpose were always repaid by the opportunity for further blackmailing and exploiting the working people.

Today the imperialists are trying to drive a wedge into the unity of the socialist and other progressive countries in the same manner. Had it been alone, Socialist Vietnam would have been an easy prey for the Chinese aggressor. However, in the circle of good friends it is invincible, with their aid and support it is invincible in the solidarity of the progressive forces of the whole world!

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER EQUIPMENT--The Klement Gottwald iron and engineering plant in Vitkovice will be producing steam generators and volume compensators for the nuclear power industry within the CEMA framework. The second volume compensator for the Wer 440 nuclear power station, designed in the USSR, has already been completed. It is 12 meters long, 3,800 millimeters in diameter, and will compensate for the temperature changes of the thermobearing medium in the reactor's primary circuit system. This 132-ton body will be shipped by rail to the Danube port in Bratislava and then by ship to the USSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATIONS INCREASED--In view of rising prices abroad, CSSR tourists traveling to capitalist countries have had their foreign currency allocation increased from $11 to $15 a day, and those going to Yugoslavia to 250 dinars. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 15 Mar 79 p 7 AU]

NEW COAL STRIPMINE--Coal extraction in the new bylany super stripmine [Velkolom] in the Most area will start in 1986; the mine is expected to produce 7 million tons of coal to be used for energy production annually. The total extraction potential in the mine is estimated at 133 million tons of fuel. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR PLO--The PLO representatives received on 15 March various medical apparatus, medical drugs and other supplies, as the joint assistance of the CSSR National Front Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Red Cross to the Palestinian Red Crescent with its seat in Lebanon. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

BILATERAL USSR COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING HELD IN MOSCOW

LD201658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow--ADN correspondent--The GDR-USSR joint government commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation continued its consultations in Moscow on Tuesday. Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR side of the commission, candidate of the SED Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the V.I. Lenin All-Union Institute for Electrotechnology in the Soviet capital.

LEADERS SEND HUNGARY CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM

LD202112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A telegram of good wishes on the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Council Republic has been sent by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. It says that after Hungary's liberation from fascism by the Soviet Army the legacy of the Council Republic was fulfilled with the establishment of the Hungarian People's Republic. The telegram describes the Council Republic as an outstanding chapter in the history of the Hungarian people and the international workers' movement. The telegram says: "Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist Party, the Hungarian working class, in alliance with the other working classes and sections, has transformed Hungary into a flourishing country which is successfully developing an advanced socialist society and, as an integral part of the community of socialist states, occupied a respected place in international life."

BONEV-LED BCP STUDY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU191515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--At the invitation of the SED Central Committee a delegation of the BCP Central Committee headed by Stanish Bonev, head of the BCP Central Committee Planning and Economy Department, visited the GDR 12-16 March 1979. During its visit, the delegation of the fraternal Bulgarian party acquainted itself with questions of industrial combine management in a joint exchange of experience with responsible functionaries of the party, state and economy as well as scientists at the Erfurt "Herbert Warnke" metalworking [umformtechnik] combine and at the Leipzig spring fair.

Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the delegation for a final discussion. During the meeting, which was held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, Guenter Mittag reported on implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, especially the results and experiences obtained to date in establishing and developing efficient industrial combines, as well as on the manifold initiatives and competition accomplishments of the working people in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding. The talk was also attended by Karl-Heinz Janson, head of the SED Central Committee Socialist Economic Management Department. Also present was Penyu Kratsov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the GDR.

BALTIC TU CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR GDANSK 11-16 JUNE

AU201228 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Rostock: "22d Workers Conference To Be Convened at Gdansk: Trade Unionists Meeting at the Baltic for Peace and Disarmament"]

[Summary] "The 22d workers conference of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland will be held from 11 to 16 June this year in the Polish shipyard and port city of Gdansk under the slogan 'the trade union's struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress.' At the weekend the members of the international standing committee of the workers conferences, under the leadership of its Chairman Heinz Hanns, decided in Rostock-Gehlen to convene this meeting of Baltic trade unionists, which has such a rich tradition.

"During the session the prominent representatives of the Baltic countries and Norway and Iceland unanimously approved a solidarity declaration on behalf of the many millions of their trade union members in which, filled with indignation, they denounced the continuing aggression of the Chinese rulers in Vietnam. 'We request all trade unionists to render moral and material support to the Vietnamese people,' it said in the declaration."

The standing committee noted that this year's workers conference will express the working peoples' determination to intensify the struggle for peace and for halting the arms race.

CHRISTIAN UNIONS HOLD MEETING FOR DISARMAMENT

AU201048 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[ADN report: "Christians Want to Work Jointly for Disarmament"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--At a meeting in East Berlin which ended on Friday, 16 March 1979, delegations of the Christian Peace Conference (CFK) and of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics (BK) described it as their foremost task to intensify the resistance against the arms race and to help advance disarmament. The meeting was attended by Christians of various denominations from 11 European and Asian countries.

"They expressed their satisfaction with the results of the extraordinary World Peace Council meeting in Berlin, and regard intensified endeavors to halt the arms race as more urgent in view of the development of increasingly terrible means of mass destruction."

"In this context the Christians opposed the intention to deploy weapons such as the U.S. neutron bomb in the FRG. The ultrarightist neofascist forces whose activities are at present particularly noticeable in the FRG public might be encouraged to undertake dangerous adventures by further arms escalation.

"The members of the two Christian peace movements called the thesis of an alleged threat from the East, designed to motivate the arms race, unjustified. In this context they rejected the offensive planning of the North Atlantic Pact and NATO's long-term armament program adopted in Washington.

"The Christians expressed their grave concern over developments in Southeast Asia. The attack by Chinese forces on Vietnamese towns and villages does not solve any conflicts but exacerbates them. The CFK and BK representatives, therefore, consider the complete withdrawal of Chinese forces from Vietnam as absolutely essential, and they welcome the SRV's negotiation offer extended to the PRC.

"The CFK and BK delegations achieved agreement on concrete measures of an intensified joint drive against the arms race, and expressed the hope that all churches and Christians would still more effectively focus their prayers and actions on this goal."

The CFK delegation was headed by Vice President Bernadeen Silva (Sri Lanka), the BK delegation was headed by Presidium Chairman Dr Otto Hartmut Fuchs (GDR). Reports on the disarmament engagement of the churches and Christians were delivered by the Russian Orthodox Archpriest Genadi Jablonskiy (USSR) and by the BK Presidium member Dr Wolfgang Kralewski (FRG).

After the conclusion of the 2-day meeting Hans Seigewasser, GDR state secretary for church affairs, gave a dinner for the participants.

TWO WEST BERLIN RESIDENTS ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

LD201730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR security organs at the weekend foiled a criminal attack by the NATO intelligence service against the German Democratic Republic. The Berlin (West) residents Werner H. and Wolfgang H. were caught redhanded and detained on 18 March 1979 on strong suspicion of espionage over many years for a NATO intelligence agency established in the FRG. The spies had carried out NATO assignments on GDR territory. A great deal of evidence was seized. Proceedings have been initiated and arrest warrants were issued for the offenders.

HEAVY RAINFALLS INCREASE WATER LEVELS OF RIVERS

DW182005 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1807 GMT 18 Mar 79 DW

[Text] The Elbe water level near Dresden today rose almost five meters as a result of new rainfalls in the CSSR. Here as well as in the middle and lower river basin a further rise has to be expected during the next few days, with water draining off inside the dikes. At present the flood wave of the upper Oder River is passing through Eisenhuettenstadt and Frankfurt. It extends over many kilometers and will last for several days. Through increased discharge from the dams the flow of water of the Saale River continues to increase. Likewise the water level of the Peene River rose again.

Together with local state organs and supported by forces of the civil defense members of the water economy continue to take the necessary defense measures. Protective installations are under constant control. In order to secure endangered objects dikes and dams are being elevated wherever this is required.

AS-SADAT HAS YIELDED TO WASHINGTON'S PROMISES

AU191547 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Viktor Palfi article: "Pax Americana: An Anti-Arab Bargain"]

[Text] The labor of mountains has entered its final phase and the little mouse conceived at Camp David--the Egyptian-Israeli separage peace treaty--can now be regarded as born. The result of the tug-of-war underway between Egypt and Israel since last September was that--figuratively speaking--the Egyptian "rope-puller," partly on his own accord, took a fall before his adversary and the U.S., patron of them both. The draft treaty, which will soon be initialed, unequivocally shows that Egyptian President as-Sadat has abandoned every vestige of the sham resistance he displayed in the past 2 months and has yielded to Washington's promises.

The three interested parties claimed as long ago as at the beginning of last December that the draft treaty is "95 percent ready." Thus, the dispute went on for almost 3 months over 5 percent. U.S. President Carter, who linked his prestige as a statesman to the fate of the Camp David agreement, regarded its stalemate more and more nervously. He was spurred on to act also by the Iranian upheavel, which has changed the balance of power in the area and is clearly not in the United States' favor. Also, he had to do something because his opposition at home became increasingly vociferous in accusing him of impotence.

Owing to all this, Carter undertook to follow in the footsteps of former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and "commute" between Cairo and Tel Aviv to reconcile their contentious views. His efforts have finally succeeded, although the resolving, the paltry 5 percent of the dispute will cost the U.S. taxpayer quite a lot. In careful estimates, at least $10 billion. For, to be sure, Egypt and Israel made the acceptance of a Pax Americana subject to considerable U.S. aid. Carter has promised to pay the high price without batting an eyelash, but by no means selflessly.

The three published clauses--because there are secret ones as well--of the draft treaty are as follows:

1. Egypt agrees to exchange ambassadors with Israel 10 months after the signing of a separate peace treaty. Should Israel conclude the withdrawal of its troops from the Sinai sooner, then this exchange will take place earlier. 2. Egypt agrees to provide oil to Israel on a commercial basis. Should Egypt fail to deliver the quantity agreed on--2.5 million tons annually--for some reason, the United States will assume responsibility for providing oil to Israel. 3. Israel consents to the function of a "very limited" Egyptian mission in the Gaza Strip.

Thus was the "5-percent dispute" closed, major principles and formulations of the draft treaty established at Camp David--a gradual Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, joint self-administration in occupied Jordan and so forth--remained unmodified. Cairo knuckled under when it consented to establish diplomatic relations with Israel before the complete withdrawal of its troops from the occupied Egyptian territories. By this, it probably enriches diplomatic history with a novelty, but, at the same time, it discards the principle of state sovereignty. And, although Egypt will charge Israel for its oil, this economic concession has the strong odor of war tribute. And one cannot exclude the possibility that Israeli tanks fueled with Egyptian oil will raid south Lebanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps....

The participants in the tripartite deal have completely evaded the Palestinian question. The PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs, was not even mentioned. Begin has failed to assume any commitment with regard to Israeli settlements established or to be established in Jordan. [paragraph continues]

Yet, the experiences of the past 30 years in the area unequivocally prove that a lasting peace agreement of any kind cannot be created at the price of cheating the Arabs out of their legitimate rights. Begin has made only one sham concession: He has agreed to liquidate the Israeli settlements established in the Sinai. However, these were established--putting up buildings made of panels that can be dismantled--precisely so as to have something to "concede...!"

In exchange for the separate peace and its considerable material sacrifices, the United States will be able to enhance its military role in the Middle East considerably, and do so under the pretext of "being able militarily to guarantee the peace treaty." Begin revealed in a statement to the U.S. television company CBS: Washington has proposed a military defense treaty and his country will place Haifa harbor at the disposal of the U.S. 6th Fleet. Washington has also proposed that it take over an air base to be vacated by Israel in the Sinai--which is to be returned to Egypt! All these plans are only suited to increase tension, which is inflammable, in any case, in the Middle East area.

The Arab world is almost unanimous in rejecting the bargain brought about under Washington's auspices. Those most concerned, the Palestinians, are vigorously demonstrating in occupied Jordan. From everywhere, condemning statements and press views are pouring down on Cairo, whose isolation is constantly increasing. Jordan's King Husayn, who is known as a moderate and by no means an anti-American, noted the gravity of the challenge arising from the signing of the separate peace treaty, which--as he said--must be faced by the entire Arab nation. According to Husayn, further efforts must be made for a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the elaboration of which all the parties concerned must participate. The paper bought by Washington does not come even close to this requirement and, therefore, its viability is strongly questionable.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES AT SHANGHAI MILITARY BASE REPORTED

LD161210 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

["Armament and Mopping Up"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Bela Elias reports from Beijing: In Shanghai at the Chinese Army's military station a party meeting was held. The report presented at the meeting underlines that the modernization of the army, along with preparations for war, in short the rate of China's armament, have to be sped up.

Touching upon the Chinese Army's war against Vietnam the garrison's party committee stated that war dangers continued to exist and hinted about the Soviet Union as a major source of that. The debate conducted at the party committee meeting of the Shanghai military station indicates that mopping up within the army would be carried on. The reason for this is that the influence of the radical line and the elements dissatisfied with the leadership could still not be removed. This is the explanation observers give about the position voiced at the meeting on increasing party control in the army. It is also agreed upon that it must not be tolerated that anybody should conduct organizing or other activities in the army without authorization by the party centre or the Central Committee's Military Committee. It has to be prevented that some "groups" should replace the party leadership and that activities of a "faction character" could be carried on. Reference has been made about actions against those "seeking personal advantages, taking stand as the newest trends and lines suggest, speculating and misusing their posts".

Observers think that the Shanghai garrison's party conference reveals the attempts by the Chinese military board to use the weak performance displayed by the army in Vietnam, on the one hand, for speeding up modernization and the rate of armament and, on the other hand, for mopping up the elements in the army that do not agree with the present leadership's line for political, ideological or other considerations.

LEADERS ATTEND 60TH ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LD202206 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, March 19 (MTI)--About 20,000 young workers and students of the Hungarian capital commemorated Monday in Budapest the 133 glorious days of the first Hungarian proletarian state which forms one of the most bright chapters of the country's history. The presidium of the grand rally organized by the Budapest committees of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Youth Union (KISZ), included Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee--all members of the HSWP Political Committee--and several other leaders of party, state and social organizations.

Following the address, a wreath-laying ceremony was held to mark the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of Councils, wreaths were laid by Karoly Nemeth on behalf of the Budapest party committee. The wreath from the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic was placed by Rezso Trautmann and Imre Katona, vice-president and secretary respectively of the Council. On behalf of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, wreaths were laid by Gyorgy Aczel and Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi.

TRADE UNION LEADERS' MEETING HELD WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU191303 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Mar 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-Yugoslav Trade Union Meeting in Subotica"]

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, and Mika Spiljak, chairman of the Central Council of Yugoslav Trade Unions, met in Subotica on Thursday [15 March]. They conducted a cordial and friendly exchange of views, informed each other about their organizations' activities and reviewed numerous issues pertaining to the international trade union movement. Sandor Gaspar returned to Budapest on Thursday.

PAL LOSONCZI RECEIVES NEW MALI AMBASSADOR

LD202142 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 19 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received Monday Djibrilla Maiga, new ambassador extradordinary and plenipotentiary of Mali to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the Hungarian head of state.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT SEND GREETINGS ON HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD210902 Warsaw PAP in English 2300 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 March, PAP--On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Hungarian socialist republic the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Poland sent to the Central Committee of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers of Hungary, the Hungarian communists and the entire fraternal Hungarian nation a message containing cordial greetings and congratulations.

"Revolutionary sociopolitical transformations inaugurated by the Hungarian Soviet Republic," the message reads, "laid down the direction of socialist changes which appeared in Hungary after the Second World War under the guidance of Hungarian communists and their party". "Socialist Poland highly values the friendship and cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic, which is based on ideological-political unity of the two countries and principles of socialist internationalism. The driving force of mutual cooperation is tight collaboration of both Marxist-Leninist parties: the PUWP and the HSWP."

AMBASSADOR TO IRAN MEETS PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN

LD210732 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Poland's ambassador to Tehran has been received by Prime Minister Bazargan. During the meeting the expansion of Polish-Iranian economic relations was discussed. Poland has been an exporter of various types of machinery and complete plants to Iran, including sugar plants and textile mills and also merchant vessels.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI

LD202056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, who arrived in Tripoli yesterday on an official visit, had talks today with 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the secretary for foreign affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and current issues of the international situation.

JAROSZEWICZ TO VISIT CUBA 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

LD202218 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 March, PAP--Member of PUWP CC Political Bureau, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz will go on an official visit to Havana in the near future at the invitation of the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro.

ROMANIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 'SHORTLY'

LD202212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Stefan Andrei, the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, will arrive in Poland shortly on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Emil Wojtaszek, the Polish foreign minister.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON GIEREK'S MOSCOW VISIT

AU191414 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Z. Lesnikowski article: "Following Comrade Gierek's Friendly Visit to Moscow--Fraternal Unity"]

[Text] "We will continue to strengthen the fraternal ties between our parties and our peoples and to expand our countries' mutually advantageous cooperation. We will do our best to insure that with each passing day the community of socialist states consolidates and that its cohesion and unity of action become stronger for the benefit of the idea of peace and cooperation among all nations."

These words, spoken by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the Tuesday reception given in his honor by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, reflect the fundamental direction of the foreign policy followed by People's Poland, for which the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries constitute an important factor in its security and development.

The Polish leader's visit to Moscow, which ended on Wednesday and his talks with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR, served the cause of strengthening and expanding Polist-Soviet fraternal relations and the cause of mapping out further lines of our cooperation.

We watched the course of this visit with an interest that was all the greater since the talks at the Kremlin concerned two groups of subjects, the significance of which extends beyond the borders of Poland and the USSR. The first group included our bilateral relations, especially the issue of further increasing the effectiveness of joint integration measures within CEMA and on the bilateral plane. The second groups included questions connected with consolidating world peace and security. As Comrade Edward Gierek said, "our views on all questions under discussion are unanimous, our evaluation of the situation and our views on our tasks are identical."

This identity of views--we stress--is of importance just now when the international situation calls for further coordinated measures by the countries of our community in favor of consolidating peace and security and in favor of political and military detente. This identity, let us add, is for our people and for the Soviet people of all the more crucial importance in view of the fact that our two countries have entered a decisive stage of the implementation of their 5 year plans and since, as the recent Central Committee plenums of our two parties have stressed, an increase in the effectiveness of economic management is a matter of fundamental significance for achieving our appointed goals.

What are the state and prospects of Polish-Soviet cooperation against the background of this? They are decidely positive. Let us cite a number of examples from the economy, an area of cooperation in which illustrative indexes are most easily available.

The range of the problem is familiar, and it is enough to state that our trade with the USSR accounts for one-third of Poland's trade and for about 10 percent of Soviet overall trade. In the present 5 year period our mutual trade will be 70 percent higher than in the previous period and the growing share of industrial goods will be an increasingly distinctive feature of this trade. This is a characteristic aspect of highly developed countries. Such a trend in our trade with the USSR is a permanent prospect, if we consider that even now some 50 percent of our trade in machinery and installations is based on agreements on production specialization and cooperation.

Let us recall that Poland and the Soviet Union have signed and are implementing over 20 such agreements and are participating in almost 60 multilaterial agreements (in which other CEMA countries participate). We should note that these agreements apply with increasing frequency not only to production itself, but also to joint designs of the highest technological standards. As you can see, these are important incentives to boost industrial quality and modernization. At the same time, these are essential factors that condition the favorable implementation of the program whose aim is the increasingly better satisfaction of social needs.

It is for all these reasons that we speak of a qualitatively new scale of Polish-Soviet partnership in trade, science and technology. This scale is compatible with mutual needs and possibilities and with an increasingly rapid development of the economic integration of the socialist countries. Let us pay attention to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's words, who, speaking of the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation, stressed in his Tuesday speech that "work in the field of cooperation, especially in the construction of machinery and chemistry, in the field of jointly organizing large enterprises and in the field of exchanging scientific and technological ideas is acquiring an enormous impetus. All this," he added, "will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the economy and on the prosperity of the peoples in our two countries."

The decisions adopted by the Polish-Soviet summit meeting concern more than just economic relations. The leaders of our two countries have stressed that the PZPR and the CPSU continue to tighten their ties in the party, state and social areas, to develop cultural exchanges and to expand people-to-people contacts.

As for foreign policy, we should note that the Moscow talks have once again reaffirmed Poland's and the USSR's complete unity vis-a-vis the key issues of the contemporary world such as halting the arms race, promoting genuine disarmanent, eliminating tensions and conflicts, intensifying detente and developing peaceful cooperation among nations.

Condemning the Chinese leaders' adventurous and hegemonistic policy and expressing their decided opposition to the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], the Polish and Soviet leaders declared that the interests of general peace call for the complete withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the SRV and for renunciation by Peking of all attempts to injure the territorial integrity of Vietnam and other states. "OUR POLICY IS CLEAR," COMRADE LEONID BREZHNEV SAID. "WE WILL DO EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO HELP VIETNAM IN ITS JUST CAUSE AND TO PREVENT NEW PROVOCATIONS FROM ENDANGERING GENERAL PEACE." "VIETNAM HAS NOT BEEN AND IS NOT ALONE," COMRADE EDWARD GIEREK SAID. "IT IS ENJOYING THE SUPPORT OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE SOCIALIST STATES AND THE ENTIRE PROGRESSIVE PUBLIC OF THE WORLD." The principled character of these words and the political realism in the evaluation of the situation amount to yet another proof of our leaders' high responsibility for the world's peaceful future, a responsibility that has always been a distinctive feature of the consistent executors of the peace program.

The talks between the Polish and Soviet leaders, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete understanding, constitute an important new contribution to the consolidation of the fraternal unity and friendship linking our parties and peoples. The decisions taken during these talks will no doubt act as an important incentive for the further development of the comprehensive relations between Poland and the Soviet Union.

PAP CORRESPONDENT VIEWS CAMBODIA UNDER POL POT

LD172018 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar, PAP--Renowned Polish international affairs commentator [not further identified] visited Cambodia as POLISH AGENCY INTERPRESS correspondent.

His observations: For four years Cambodia and its people have been subjected to the most terrible experiment of the modern era. Pol Pot and Ieng Sary have brought the country back to the stone age. Even barter trade was nonexistent in Cambodia as there were no goods to exchange. There was no currency, no social classes or strata.

Leader of the United Front for National Salvation, Premier Samrin, told me that the new authorities do not have to propagate the ideas of social and economic transformations as Pol Pot's followers have virtually liquidated all proprietors.

Maoism was the direct source of Pol Pot's ideas. He thought that illiterate peasants were the only group to base oneself on. Towns, their inhabitants, civilization and culture were, according to him, imposed on Cambodia by European and American capitalists. Therefore they had to be completey destroyed to open the way for national revival.

90 per cent of peasants were resettled while all inhabitants were expelled from towns. Maoist to the bone, Pol Pot, though well-educated--he obtained a Ph.D. in economy at the Sorbonne in Paris--hated towns. It was he who ordered the expulsion of all Phnom Penh citizens, i.e. 2 million and 200 thousands people. He also authorized a ban on reading, and total destruction of all books.

Hence, there is nothing strange in the fact that 97 percent of all Cambodians do not know how to read or write. And at the time of Lon Nol no one cared about education and "only" 60 percent of Cambodians were illiterate.

Everything was being destroyed in Cambodia and people above all. At present Cambodia is a country with no past, as of all monuments of history only Angkor Wat survived, of which the Pol Pot regime made a Skansen [open-air] museum to be visited only by foreigners.

Pol Pot and his clique believed that the more people die in Cambodia the better for the country, which they considered overpopulated. Thus families were generally separated while sexual intercourses were punished with death penalty. During my tour of the country I have not seen any children under six. The menace of death made people effectively refrain from the instincts of maternity and paternity. Over 2 million Cambodians were killed under Pol Pot's rule. It is not possible to give a more accurate figure as mass graves are being discovered all the time. The ordinary way of murder was a hoe blow on one's head. Shooting was considered a kind of distinction.

Now, after my return from Cambodia, I know the real meaning of cultural revolution in distant parts of China where no foreigners were allowed. I know what a country would look like under the rule of Maoists or leftist terrorist from Red Brigades or the Baader-Meinhof group. Their rule would bring death, their fall means life.

PARTY POLITBURO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD202104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At its session today the party Central Committee Politburo studied a Ministry of Agriculture report about the state of preparations for spring farmwork, and also reviewed in detail the current situation in this sector as evidenced in Bydgoszcz, Elblag and Olsztyn voivodships. As in the rest of the country, organizational measures adopted in those voivodships have helped to achieve a satisfactory state of readiness for fieldwork among the staffs of state farms, farmers and establishments providing agricultural services.

The deliveries of basic production resources, and in particular seed, have been increased. The Politburo has instructed the government to consider additional possibilities in supplying agriculture, and in particular the possibility of speeding up the deliveries of fertilizers and spare parts and tires for farm machines and vehicles.

In view of unfavorable weather which is delaying the start of spring plowing and sowing, the mobilization of effort and resources in order to start fieldwork as soon as possible is of particular importance. Attention was also drawn to the need for greatest possible utilization of the whole agricultural production potential in efficient conduct of all work.

In the next item on its agenda, the Politburo considered a report about problems raised in letters, complaints and appeals which the Central Committee and party echelons will deal with this year. The Politburo instructed party echelons and organization to exercise greater supervision over the work of leading officials, institutions, offices and enterprises and to pay particular attention to making decisions in human affairs. These decisions must take into account law and order and a sense of justice. The Politburo stressed the need for leading officials of all bodies to see the appellants personally; it also stressed the need for thorough analysis and removal of causes which lead to complaints. Here an important role must be played by people's councils and committees for social control.

The Politburo also considered the program of the development of political and economic relations between Poland and Near and Middle East countries in 1979-80. The program envisages a further expansion of these relations in all spheres on the basis of principles of solidarity with peoples struggling for full independence and progress, and of mutually advantageous economic cooperation based on equal rights. Poland, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will continue to work for the cause of a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement of the Near East situation, which takes into account the just rights of the peoples of that region, and this includes the Palestinian people's rights to their own state.

The Politburo considered the measures taken by the government to create conditions needed for the full implementation of the national socioeconomic plan for this year.

MEDIA DISCUSS ABUSES OF PRICE INCREASES BY ENTERPRISES

TRYBUNA LUDU

AU161713 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Mar 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "In Social Interest--Price Control Checks Are Producing Specific Results"]

[Text] THE 13TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AND, LATER ON, MANY OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND STATEMENTS HAVE STRESSED THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN PRICE CONTROL CHECKS AND, IN PARTICULAR, TO OPPOSE ALL UNJUSTIFIED PRICE INCREASES. THIS IS BECAUSE PRICES NOT ONLY HAVE A CONSIDERABLE EFFECT ON FAMILY BUDGETS, BUT ALSO CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE CHIEF COMPONENT PARTS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC-FISCAL SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

IT IS A FACT THAT MERELY ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF ALL PRICES ARE FIXED AT THE CENTRAL LEVEL (THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE STATE PRICE COMMISSION AND MINISTRIES) AND THE REMAINING TWO-THIRDS OF THEM ARE FIXED AWAY FROM THE CENTER--BY INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, COMBINES, ENTERPRISES AND COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS. IT IS THIS LATTER SECTOR THAT PRODUCES IRREGULARITIES.

Harmful Practices

THE STATE PRICE COMMISSION HAS GREATLY INTENSIFIED CONTROL CHECKS ON FIXING AND APPLYING PRICES. Its aim is to eliminate the harmful practices of artificial and unjustified increases in the prices for various articles. Last year's experience, which is mostly a result of purposeful activities of the political and economic authorities in individual voivodships, attests to the desirability and necessity of such control checks, which will be greatly extended and intensified this year.

AS THE INFORMATION OBTAINED BY PAP SHOWS, THE LODZ REGIONAL BRANCH OF THE STATE PRICE COMMISSION REVIEWED 2,200 DOUBTFUL PRICES IN 1978 AND FOUND OUT THAT ALMOST ONE-FOURTH OF THEM HAD BEEN FIXED INCORRECTLY (TOO HIGH). For example, it was found out that the calculations relating to price fixing had been dishonest and that in the Lodz "Elcal" thermotechnical plant the calculation of the cost of thermal installations included an inflated estimate of silicon resin varnish consumption, which produced over Z900,000 in irregular profit.

Many standard products manufactured by the Skogar leather plant carried price tags allowed only for so-called fashionable (luxury) articles. This plant also turned out production that was incompatible with the original blueprints and prices. For example, by using synthetic footwear soles that were Z26 cheaper than those prescribed, the plant made irregular profit of over Z4 million.

Irregular Profits

AS A RESULT OF THE POST-CONTROL ACTION TAKEN BY THE REGIONAL BRANCH OF THE STATE PRICE COMMISSION, 151 RETAIL AND 69 WHOLESALE PRICES WERE CHANGED. In addition, the enterprises concerned had to pay to the state budget Z27.4 million last year as compensation for their irregular profits and on account of turnover taxation. Also severe official penalties were exacted from the workers concerned, on the motion of the regional branch.

SIMILAR CASES ALSO OCCUR IN OTHER VOIVODSHIPS. For example, the Opole branch of the State Price Commission reviewed over 5,500 prices for various articles produced by the state, cooperative and cottage industries and reduced 646 prices, including 496 prices for typical consumer goods.

The Opole furniture plant made irregular profit (Z727,000) by charging about Z1,000 more for a Mieszko easy chair and about Z2,000 more for a Mieszko sofa than provided for by calculations. The Dab labor cooperative in Glucholazy charged too much for a Milosz set of furniture and the Opole food concentrates plant charged too much for coconut pastry.

THE BRANCH OF THE STATE PRICE COMMISSION ALSO REVIEWED A NUMBER OF PROPOSALS CONCERNING NEW PRODUCTS AND NOTED IRREGULARITIES IN MANY CASES. For example, the 22 July cooperative in Kedzierzyn-Kozle tried to increase by Z57 the price for the PE-2 electric appliance, which would have allowed unjustified profit of over Z5 million.

MOST OF THE 155 CONTROLLED PRICES WERE TOO HIGH. For example, photographic services were double and construction service treble or more the official prices.

The "Elektromet" cooperative plant of perambulators in Poraj, Czestochowa voivodship, charged excessive prices for as many as nine products, according to the Katowice branch of the State Price Commission.

New Law Under Consideration

AS YOU CAN SEE, THOROUGH CONTROL CHECKS OF THE PRICE CALCULATIONS SUBMITTED BY PRODUCERS ARE VERY USEFUL BECAUSE THEY HELP HALT THE TENDENCY TO MAKE EXCESSIVE PROFITS BY UNJUSTIFIABLY INCREASING PRICES. [paragraph continues]

IN ADDITION, A DRAFT LAW ON FIXING PRICES AND APPLYING THEM CORRECTLY IS NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Warsaw Radio

LD161628 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A look at retail prices now: The man in the street has been aware for some time that prices on a substantial quantity of goods in the Polish shops have been going up without any real justification. This does not concern the basic food articles of meat, sugar, milk and the like. Nonetheless, this has had its impact on family budgets and has aroused the active interest of state prices commissions which have recently been going around the shops to see what's happening.

One third of all prices are set by these commissions, the rest being in the hands of the manufacturers. But if prices are put up, there must be economic and social justification for such decisions. Of 2,200 prices controlled by these state commissions one quarter were found to be excessive and based on tendential and often intentionally distorted calculations. In a nutshell, the fruit of such controls in the single county of Lodz has led to reductions in 151 retail prices and 69 wholesale prices while the manufacturers have had to pay their exorbitant profits into the state budget. The persons concerned have been strictly dealt with, into the bargain. In Ople County the prices of 496 articles sold over the counter have also been cut. And these are just 2 out of Poland's 49 counties.

This work is preceding the debate on a new prices bill which, when and if approved by parliament, would grant much wider powers to the prices commissions, would upgrade their standing in the state hierarchy and give them effective instruments to impose their decisions. The trade unions, too, have been keeping a very close eye on market prices through their social watchdog committees, 1,200 of which are in operation throughout the country. Mr Waclaw Sasin, the senior social control inspector at Poland's TUC, said in a press interview a few days ago that deviations were stated in as many as 6 out of 10 institutions controlled by trade union inspectors. These included shops, service outlets, public facilities and the like. These related to prices, insufficient supplies of goods to the shops and under-the-counter selling.

Though the unions' social control service has been in existence for many years, it was late last year that the control committees were created and wide powers imparted to them. We intended to undertake some 260,000 individual inspections at retail trade and service outlets this year, said Mr Sasin, stretching from the shops in urban transport, building repairs and the work of health centers. In a word, the man in the street can be sure that a much closer eye will be directed to improving services and keeping prices down, particularly those which have a tangible influence on living standards and real wages.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BRAZIL--Ryszard Karski, first vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, who is a member of the Polish special mission led by Edward Babiuch, vice chairman of the State Council, which is visiting Brazil in connection with the presidential inauguration, has had talks with the Brazilian ministers of industry and commerce and of mining and energy--Jao Camilo Pena and Cezar Cals--and met with Marcio Fortes, general secretary of the Ministry of Finance. The sides discussed prospects for further expanding and deepening Polish-Brazilian trade and economic cooperation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING 20 MARCH

AU202145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2023 GMT 23 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1979--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the R.C.P., took place on March 20, 1979, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. During the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu presented an account of the official visit to our country between March 8 and 10 by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its full approval and assessed highly the most fruitful results of the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, stressing that they account for a contribution of utmost importance to the development of the multilateral, friendly Romanian-French collaboration, to the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation in Europe and worldwide. The meeting between the two heads of state was a direct continuation of the Romanian-French summit dialogue, which has turned into a most fruitful practice, laying foundations to broad collaboration between our two countries and peoples. The Executive Political Committee highlights with profound satisfaction that the exchanges of views between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery d'Estaing, conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, spotlighted the joint wish to confer ever wider dimensions and richer content to the good Romanian-French relations. Both sides' determination to amplify and deepen the collaboration between Romania and France finds pregnant expression in the understandings established by the two presidents, in the documents concluded in Bucharest.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the great importance and significance of the joint declaration of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the French Republic, signed at the conclusion of the visit by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, a document reasserting, just as the joint communique adopted, the two states' willingness to expand and deepen their collaboration both bilaterally and internationally, upon the foundation of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, principles which are gaining ground ever more in international life.

The Executive Political Committee especially appreciated the results recorded in the sphere of economic relations as also in the recent understandings agreed upon by the two presidents, which open up best prospects to the Romanian-French cooperation which is to develop in peak domains of industry and technique, just as in new, highly efficient forms, such as the joint production and marketing companies, in third markets included. In this respect, emphasis was placed on the importance of the protocols concluded during the visit, as they provide a broad frame to cooperation in motor vehicle industry, electronics and informatics, aeronautics, audiovisual technology. Romania's and France's preoccupation to double by 1980 the trade exchanges as [compared] to 1975 was also highlighted.

Brought out into bold relief was also both sides' interest in substantially increasing and improving the exchanges in culture, science and technique, in deepening and expanding the mutual acquaintance with the material and spiritual assets produced by the two peoples, with a view to their better understanding. The Executive Political Committee also highlighted the outstanding importance of the exchange of views between the two presidents on current matters of international life, which pointed to covering opinions on a series of essential domains of world policy.

Of outstanding importance are the two heads of state's appreciation of the necessity of intensified efforts for the actuation of the integral implementation, as a coherent whole, of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, for the endorsement of practical an efficient measures on halting the conventional and nuclear arms race, on military disengagement and disarmament, without which peace and security in Europe and worldwide cannot be conceived.

The Executive Political Committee appreciate the two countries' determination to ever more actively collaborate on an external plane, to work for the continuation and consolidation of the course of detente, for the settlement of the inter-state disputes by peaceful means, by way of negotiations among the sides directly concerned, without outside immixture, for the removal of the use of force or threat with force in international life, for disarmament, for the establishment of new world economic order, for the building of real security in Europe, for the building of a juster and better world apt to secure every nation's peace, independence and free development. Unanimously approving the documents and understandings covenanted during the visit, during the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the Executive Political Committee set proper measures for their translation into life, for the ever more intense development on multiple planes of the relations between Romania and France, between our peoples, to their benefit, to the benefit of the cause of world progress, understandings and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu also informed of the official visit of friendship paid to our country between March 18 and 20 by the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis. The Executive Political Committee showed its full approval of the fruitful results of the visit and assessed highly the successful talks, between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis, an important moment in the expansion of the multilateral collaboration between Romania and Greece, which reconfirm the determination of both sides to amplify and deepen the traditional relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation between the two peoples who live in the same geographical region, inspired by mutual feelings of friendship and respect.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted that a decisive role in the positive evolution of the Romanian-Hellenic relations was played by the summit meetings, which have become ever more frequent in recent years, and gave powerful impetus to the economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration between the two countries, as also to Romania's and Greece's collaboration internationally.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its profound satisfaction that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis reached joint agreements during their present talks regarding the intensification of the Romanian-Hellenic collaboration, by better advantage taken of the multiple possibilities offered by the two countries' economies.

The decisions and measures agreed on that occasion provide for new cooperation actions in a series of important domains of material production, the growth and diversification of trade exchanges, the more intense development of collaboration in science, education and culture, as well as in other spheres of activity.

The Executive Political Committee considers that the expansion and strengthening of the Romanian-Hellenic relations represent an important contribution to the assertion of the relations of good neighbourliness and collaboration in the Balkans--expression of the profound interests and aspirations of the peoples in that region, a significant factor in the establishment of a climate of security, cooperation and peace in Europe and the world over.

The Executive Political Committee points with satisfaction to the conclusions of the Romanian-Hellenic summit dialogue on the necessity of turning the Balkans in a zone of peace, good neighbourliness, trust and collaboration, grounded on the principles of fully equal rights and mutual regard, of settling the Cyprus issue by negotiations so that a peaceful coexistence between the two communities as well as Cyprus' integrity and independence should be ensured.

The broad survey of the current international situation emphasized also the two countries' resolve to cooperate ever closer on an external plane, to act for a just settlement of the complex issues confronting mankind, for the eradication of the sources of tension and conflict in various zones of the globe and for the settlement of the differences among states by peaceful means alone, for the generalization in the world arena of the principles of fully equal rights, observance of each nation's independence, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, for disarmament, nuclear in particular, principles without which peace and security in Europe and in the world cannot be conceived.

The Executive Political Committee approved the agreements and conclusions reached during the visit and the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis and set the necessity measures for the achievement in best conditions of the collaboration and cooperation objectives stipulated, for the continuous expansion and strengthening of the Romanian-Hellenic relations, according to the two people's aspirations and to the traditional feelings of friendship that bring the two peoples together.

As the first item on the agenda, the Executive Political Committee debated a report on the situation of labour safety in 1978.

Then, the Executive Political Committee debated and adopted several measures for a better protection of waters as natural factor of the environment, as basic element of life and of the carrying out of the social-economic activity.

The Executive Political Committee also examined and approved certain measures for the improvement of the legislation and activity of the financial and planning domains, measures which are to be submitted for debate and approval to the legislative bodies of the country.

The Executive Political Committee decided to call the plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. on March 29, 1979.

The Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of the party and state activity.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Ceausescu 19 March Luncheon Toast

AU210924 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Mar 79 p 1, 3 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 19 March luncheon in honour of Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.]

[Text] Mr Prime minister, gentlemen, comrades and friends.

I would like to express my full satisfaction as well as the satisfaction of the State Council, the government and the Romanian people with your visit to Romania, Mr prime minister. We consider this visit as an expression of the good relations between our peoples. We warmly greet you and those accompanying you and wish to express the conviction that this meeting and the current talks will also give new impetus to the comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Greece.

I would like to state with great satisfaction that the Romanian-Greek cooperation has developed greatly in recent years. For instance, bilateral economic exchanges have increased twofold in the past 4 years. We have carried out a number of cooperation ventures, including joint production sharing ventures. The scientific and cultural cooperation as well as exchanges at all levels, including between our peoples, have also expanded. We could say that the progress made in recent years in developing Romanian-Greek cooperation is a logical outcome of the traditional relations existing between our peoples. There is no doubt that this collaboration fully meets the interests of the two countries and peoples, as well as the more general interests of the collaboration in the Balkans, of the cause of detente and peace in Europe and the world over.

That is why I believe that your visit will mark a new and important point in the future development of relations between Romania and Greece. We wish to further expand the economic cooperation, production sharing, scientific-technical cooperation, cultural exchanges and overall relations between our peoples.

The Romanian people, who are firmly embarked upon the road of their socialist development, are directly interested in cooperation with all peoples and, in this framework, we pay great attention to our ties with Greece.

We attach great importance to the development of the relations of collaboration and friendship with all the peoples in the Balkans. We firmly declare, for the negotiated settlement of all issues still existing in various countries in the Balkans including the problems between Greece and Turkey as well as the Cyprus issue.

We conceive the cooperation which we wish to achieve in the Balkans in the spirit of relations of bilateral and multilateral collaboration aiming at the economic and social development of each people, of raising the welfare and consolidating freedom and independence.

As I have also mentioned during today's talks, Romania has always declared against any blocs meant to afflict the independence and sovereignty of certain nations. That is why we conceive the collaboration in the Balkans not as a bloc tendency but as a tendency towards the assertion of the independent policy of each nation. We consider that the Balkan countries should cooperate in the interest of welfare of their independent development and should cease being an instrument in the service of other powers.

It is high time the Balkan countries acted only in the interest of their own peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration. We conceive the Balkan cooperation as part of the framework of security and collaboration in Europe. We wish to strengthen cooperation in order to unswervingly implement the provisions of the documents signed in Helsinki. We attach great importance to the reunion on European security due in Madrid, in 1980. We would like this reunion to give fresh impetus to detente, security and peace in Europe and especially to open the way to measures on military disengagement on our continent, without which one cannot speak of security.

We are greatly concerned with the fact that a series of events have occurred in international life which spell serious danger to the policy of detente, collaboration and peace. However, looking into the future, we follow with confidence the evolution of international life. We are confident that the changes coming about in the world relations of forces, the strong affirmation of the peoples' will to consolidate their independence and be masters of their destinies will be the salient features of international life and will secure the policy of detente and peace.

In Romania's international relations, we attach great significance to the relations with the socialist countries, to strengthening their solidarity--as an important factor of detente and peace. [paragraph continues]

It goes without saying that the relations with our neighbours hold in this context, as it is but natural, the most important place.

We broadly expand the relations with the developing countries--Romania being herself a socialist country belonging to them--and together with them we work against the policy of colonial domination, for a new international economic order.

We also develop the relations with the advanced capitalist countries, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, of participation in the international exchanges of material and spiritual assets, upon the principles of full equality.

We are most exigent as to the principles of international relations with other states. We are always very particular--and think we do well--about fully equal rights, observance of sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs. We are firmly against force and threat with force in interstate relations, for mutually advantageous collaboration. International life, recent developments as well, demonstrate that any violation of these principles is a serious danger to the independence of the peoples, to detente and peace.

We most firmly declare for the negotiated settlement of the various problems among states. Any recourse to force, to military actions renders the issues more complicated instead of solving them. We, therefore, consider that everything possible be done for any interstate disputed issue to be solved at the negotiations table, among the countries directly concerned.

During our talks, dear Mr Prime Minister, we also approached the situation in the Middle East. It is only understandable, given that we might say we practically belong to this zone. So, the tension in the region directly affects us. That is why Romania has always declared for the settlement of the Middle East issues by means of negotiations among the countries concerned. We also took account of the need for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, as also for a settlement of the Palestinian people's issue based on its right to self-determination and through the foundation of an independent Palestinian state. We consider that any solution in this respect should take account of achieving a global peace, and of the settlement of the Palestinian issue. We consider that all parties concerned, inclusive of the Palestinian represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization, should participate in the global solution.

Naturally, a global solution has to guarantee the territorial independence and integrity of all states in the area. We hope that constant efforts will be made in this direction and that a global, lasting, and just peace in the Middle East will be reached.

We are deeply concerned by the amplitude of the arms race, by the danger it represents for the economic and social development of the peoples, for the peace of mankind. We consider that everything must be done for halting the arms race, for passing to measures of general disarmament, nuclear disarmament included. Romania has made many proposals in this respect. We also support the proposals advanced by other states. We think highly necessary that real and concrete measures be taken in this direction. We fully understand that it is not possible to approach only the problem of the classical armament, or only that of the nuclear armament. These problems have to be approached together and the solutions reached have to consider the necessity to guarantee the maintenance of the current equilibrium, each and every country's independence and security. However, we appreciate that adequate solutions could be found not by increasing the arms race, but by halting it under proper international control.

Another problem which is in fact of all mankind's concern is that of eradicating underdevelopment and of settling a new international economic order--an essential fact in insuring the economic stability, the progress of all mankind.

Many problems of the international life have to be solved in a new, democratic way. We consider that all states, irrespective of their size or social system, have to participate in finding the best solutions. It is understandable that in this respect we attach great importance to the small and medium-sized countries, to the developing and nonalined ones for enabling them to equally participate in debating and solving international problems.

We think that an important role in solving the problems of the contemporary world is held by the United Nations and other international bodies.

Generally speaking, I would like to sincerely declare that besides the role of the states, governments and heads of states, we consider that the peoples themselves have to play an even greater part and that they have to express their word and opinion more firmly. We are convinced that the policy of detente, collaboration and peace will be ensured by the very active presence of the political forces, of the peoples, in the international life, in solving the problems.

I would like to express satisfaction at the way in which the talks with the Hellenic prime minister were carried through. I hope that these talks will further proceed in the same spirit and with the same results for the bilateral relations and for the relations between our countries, internationally. We want, besides the expansion of bilateral cooperation in all domains, to cooperate more closely on the international plane for solving the different complex problems of today's world.

That is why I highly appreciate your visit, our talks until now. I am convinced that the conclusion of these talks, the results of this visit will be positively mirrored in the development of the Romanian-Hellenic relations in all domains which corresponds to the peoples' aspirations for independence, detente and peace.

With this conviction, I would like to toast:

--the unflinching and permanent friendship between the Romanian and Greek people;

--for the friendly Greek people's ever greater successes in their independent socio-economic development, well-being and happiness;

--the President of the Hellenic Republic Konstandinos Tsatsos;

--Prime Minister Karamanlis, a good friend of the Romanian people;

--all of you, dear Greek friends;

--your health;

--for peace. (applause)

Karamanlis 19 March Luncheon Remarks

AU201020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

["Toast by Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/3/1979--In his toast [at the 19 March luncheon in Bucharest], the Greek premier said that between the governments of Greece and of Romania there is a concurrence of viewpoints on the most fundamental and acute problems of our age.

After pointing to the traditional bilateral relations, Premier Karamanlis underlined that in the past four years those relations have witnessed a spectacular development. He pointed out that in the last three years he met President Ceausescu four times and signed 14 agreements, while the exchanges between the two countries have increased over two times. "We have also developed collaboration in other sectors. All these lead to the conclusion that the friendship and collaboration between Greece and Romania were provided sound groundwork and enable us to look optimistically ahead.

Referring to the international problems approached during the talks in Bucharest, the Greek premier stated that there is a coincidence of viewpoints between the two governments on certain general principles, on the necessity to maintain international detente, to safeguard and strengthen peace.

The Greek head of government stressed the importance of enhancing the role of international bodies so that they may guarantee the security and independence of small peoples.

Referring to the beginning of inter-Balkan collaboration two years ago, Konstandinos Karamanlis said that effort should be continued in order to create a climate which would allow certain bilateral differences to be solved.

The Greek prime minister said that he is happy to see that the Romanian president's words fully correspond to his deeds and to the policy he is pursuing. He considered that the meeting he had today with President Ceausescu would mark a step forward for the collaboration and friendship between Greece and Romania.

Report on 20 March Talks

AU201431 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis ended this morning. Resuming their dialog devoted to developing and deepening relations between Romania and Greece and to broad cooperation between the two states at a bilateral and international level, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis expressed their determination to continue to act toward expanding Romanian-Greek cooperation at various levels to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and progress.

The exchange of views on current international matters stressed the importance of developing relations of cooperation with all peoples in the Balkans and of solving all problems that still exist between certain countries in this area by negotiations. During the talk, the two sides stressed the need to develop broad cooperation among all peoples and to establish a real and lasting system of peace, security and cooperation on the European Continent and throughout the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis expressed Romania's and Greece's interest in continuing to make an active contribution to resolving the major problems facing mankind and to democratizing international life, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order--a primary factor in insuring economic stability and the all-round progress of all world peoples.

The talks took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Ministers' Meeting

AU201116 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Text] This morning, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga met with Greek Foreign Minister Yeoryios Rallis. They exchanged views on specific measures to further develop the Romanian-Greek cooperation at bilateral and international levels.

Report on Departure

AU201430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, left Bucharest at noon after concluding this official friendly visit to our country. At Otopeni Airport, which was adorned with the national flags of the two countries, the guest was seen off by Emil Bobu, vice president of the State Council; Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; and by other officials.

ROMANIAN-PORTUGUESE COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS IN BUCHAREST

AU201034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0936 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1979--The proceedings of the third session of the Romanian-Portuguese joint government commission started in Bucharest on March 20. The present session of the commission which is taking place on the eve of the Romanian-Portuguese summit dialogue is expected to round out with significant results for deepening the bilateral economic collaboration. This assessment is maintained by the favourable evolution of the Romanian-Portuguese relations in recent years, by the fact that there are many domains in which the two countries are interested to collaborate. The current session of the joint commission will certainly identify new practical means of cooperation as it did during its previous sessions.

At present the economic relations between the two countries have varied forms, from goods deliveries to cooperation in production. As regards the latter aspect noteworthy is the fact that an assembly line was mounted in Portugal which is supplied by Romania with some of the component parts of the "Aro-240" jeep-type car. Romania also delivers spare parts for the utility vans that are assembled in Portugal. The shipyard of Setubal performs repairs for the Romanian fleet, while the "magues" works delivers portal cranes to the Mangalia site. Portugal also delivers equipment and grants technical assistance for the building of the dry docks of the Romanian port of Mangalia.

Romanian economic circles assess that the economies of the two countries provide broad possibilities for deepening collaboration and cooperation not only bilaterally but also in third markets. The volume of commercial exchanges is also expected to register substantial growth as compared to the achievements so far.

CEAUSESCU, EANES EXCHANGE FRIENDSHIP GREETINGS

AU202017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 193[illegible] GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Report on message sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Portuguese people and broadcast by the Portuguese television on eve of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes' visit to Romania]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1979--On March 20, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a message of friendship to the Portuguese people that was broadcast by the Portuguese television. The same day, the Romanian television broadcast the message of friendship addressed to the Romanian people by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal.

Message by President Nicolae Ceausescu:

The Romanian and Portuguese peoples are linked by old relations of friendship and collaboration, grounded on certain affinities of origin and culture, as also by concerns with a better life, with freedom and independence, stressed the Romanian head of state in his message.

Mentioning the relations of multilateral collaboration established between the two countries after the installation of the democratic regime in April 1974 in Portugal, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Romania is among the first states to have recognized the democratic Portuguese regime and she has constantly worked for the development of the economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration between our peoples. An important moment in this respect was my visit to Portugal, the understanding reached then, which provided foundations to new relations grounded on the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Expressing the conviction that President Eanes' visit to Romania will be an important moment in the Romanian-Portuguese relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu went on: During the visit and the talks we will undoubtedly seek out fresh possibilities of expanding the economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration to the two countries' advantage.

Likewise, taking account of the complex problems of international life, the visit will no doubt offer opportunities for an exchange of views on intensified activities with a view to achieving security in Europe and especially to switching over to military disengagement and disarmament, nuclear first of all, essential factors for the achievement of detente, collaboration and peace. The Romanian people which builds the multilaterally developed socialist society, views with great interest the friendly Portuguese people's preoccupations for the development on the road of democracy, for welfare and happiness, stated the Romanian president in conclusion.

Highlighting the historical relations between Portugal and Romania, President Antonio Ramalho Eanes expressed the admiration of the Portuguese people for the struggle carried on along centuries for setting up the national unitary state and winning independence.

In his message, the president of Portugal showed that the consolidation and the broadening of the understanding and friendship between the Portuguese and Romanian peoples are the major aims of his visit to Romania. I hope, he said, that my visit to Romania will contribute to opening new prospects to the collaboration between the two countries to the benefit of their economic development and, maybe, to the benefit of other countries.

On the international plane, the visit will indeed make possible an analysis of the preoccupations of the two countries as for instance European security, disarmament, eradication of underdevelopment, the peaceful settlement of the regional conflicts and the necessity of enhancing the UN capability of solving the conflicts among states.

The original, independent and firm options of President Ceausescu, the Portuguese head of state further said, have made Romania a promoter of international detente and of establishment of good relations between countries having different or even antagonistic views.

Referring to the multilateral consensus existing between the two countries which belong to different political-military blocs, President Eanes pointed out that Nicolae Ceausescu was the first head of a socialist state to visit the new democratic Portugal and stressed that the forthcoming talks in Bucharest will give him the opportunity to benefit of the experience of President Ceasuescu, an influential political leader esteemed by the peoples.

ROMANIAN, SOVIET WRITERS SIGN PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

AU191107 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Text] The 1979 cooperation protocol has been signed in Moscow by the writers Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Soviet Union. The document envisages mutual visits by writers, the organization of colloquiums and other events dealing with literary creativity in the two countries, meetings between translators in the field of literature and exchanges of literary documentary material and publications.

RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS ON CITIZENSHIP EXCHANGED WITH USSR

AU161450 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Text] A protocol has been signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the exchange of the ratification instruments of the convention concluded between the Romanian Government and the Government of the Soviet Union to resolve and prevent cases of dual citizenship, a convention which was signed in Moscow on 28 June 1978.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART

AU191108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a congratulatory cable to Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, minister of national defense of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the 56th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army Day.

On this occasion, Bamdariyn Dugersuren, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Bucharest, met with officers, military technicians and non commissioned officers from the Brasov Garrison to whom he spoke about the significance of this anniversary. The participants then visited a photographic exhibition and attended a documentary film performance.

PRESS NOTES ROMANIA'S REACTION TO ABOLITION OF CENTO

SCINTEIA Commentary

AU151045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0926 GMT 15 Mar 79 AU

["Abolition of CENTO--a Live Illustration of the Anachronism of Military Blocs"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/3/1979--The formal withdrawal of Pakistan and Iran from C.E.N.T.O., marking the abolition of this political-military alliance, "SCINTEIA" stresses, proves once more that the policy of military blocs and pacts does no longer accord, in any form, with the present-day international conditions, with the changes come about in the world arena, with the peoples' aspirations and struggle for international detente, understanding and collaboration.

The decision on the abolition of C.E.N.T.O. opens up the prospects for the respective countries to commit themselves to a new policy, of detente and peace, of relations grounded on fully equal rights, writes the Romanian newspaper in its commentary on the significance of this decision, in its March 15 issue.

The military blocs and pacts, which came into being in the conditions characteristic of the cold war, were marked by those conditions that are today obsolete, and had negative influence on international life, checked the renewing processes, the achievement of a policy of broad collaboration among states, hampered the promotion of peaceful coexistence, encouraged and intensified the arms race, generating thus serious dangers to the member-states themselves, and to world peace alike.

Realities demonstrate that giving up the blocs is an imperious demand of development of a healthy international life, a law-like demand for the promotion of a policy of detente and security. The abolition of the military blocs, far from bringing about a diminution of the peoples' security, is of a nature to help the creation and entrenchment of a climate of safety and confidence, favouring the progress of international detente. Measures like those on the abolition of C.E. N.T.O. give expression to the conviction gaining ground with the peoples, namely that genuine security does not lie in the existence of military blocs, but, on the contrary, in providing new foundations to the inter-state relations, in strictly observing the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, giving up force and threat with force.

Recalling then that the abolition of C.E.N.T.O. is not a singular case, as it occurs after the dissolution of other military groups which, they too, had proved to be anachronical and nefarious, the paper writes: This evolution is a telling expression of the will and aspirations for peace and detente on all continents, Europe included.

Life thus fully demonstrates the correctness of the policy of Romania which, by consistently campaigning for lasting security in Europe and the world, has permanently pointed to the necessity and importance of abolishing the military blocs on all continents, as part of the measures meant to consolidate the international security.

In conclusion, the newspaper mentions that Romania, alongside the other socialist countries in the membership of the Warsaw treaty, repeatedly declared for actual measure on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, of a nature to encourage the confidence among states and to lead in this frame to the concomitant abolition of the N.A.T.O. and the Warsaw treaty.

ROMANIA LIBERA Commentary

AU202035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

["CENTO Dissolution Proves Possibility for Military Blocs Abolishment"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1979--The decision on the official dissolution of C.E.N.T.O. proves once more that considering military blocs anachronical, hence their imperative abolition, is not a hypothetical desideratum but an objective, vital demand possible to be met in harmony with the peoples' aspirations and the interests of detente--ROMANIA LIBERA highlights in a commentary in its 20 March issue.

Romania--The newspaper points out--is for the removal of any obstacle from the path of bilateral and multilateral collaboration among states.

The military blocs, as outcome of the cold war with military and political implications, entangle all elements of a restricted collaboration, of approaching disputed issues not by peaceful means but by force, inevitably entailing the arms race, the violation of the principles of equal interstate relations, the aggravation of international tension. The elimination of these aspects concurrently with the dissolution of blocs means to give free course to interstate relations on the new bases of observing the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, renunciation of threat or use of force. It is only in this way that the states can find numberless ways to developing many-sided relations. Significant in this respect is that the states, which are now withdrawing from C.E.N.T.O., assert their wish to cooperate on a regional plane for economic development.

The C.E.N.T.O. file--the Romanian newspaper writes--adds to the multiple documents proving that genuine security cannot be grounded on the existence of military blocs but on their replacement by a new policy of respect and trust among nations, by joint constructive actions towards progress, towards higher capitalization of resources. The abolition of the C.E.N.T.O. military bloc--the newspaper notes--follows the dissolution of the A.S.E.A.N. in 1977 and is taking place in the conditions in which there are ever more demands to a passage, everywhere in the world, to completely eliminating these anachronical structures of tension and force.

All developments bring to the fore the correctness of Romania's stand according to which the abolition of blocs in Europe is an essential element of achieving security on the continent. In Europe alone--the newspaper mentions--this most important mass destruction means and the strongest armies facing one another are concentrated. Therefore, it is there that steps should be gradually taken for limiting the activity of military blocs, actions should be undertaken for providing conditions for their concomitant dissolution. To this end, Romania suggested--as is known--that a zone should be created between the military blocs in Europe, where no armaments and armies should be located, where no maneuvres or military shows should take place. It is the responsibility of the European political factors, besides helping Europe not lag behind in this process, to be an example and offer means of action able to inspire and stimulate a newly-based collaboration throughout the world. Romania--the Daily writes--alongside other Warsaw treaty member states, was, in various official documents, the declaration of the latest conference of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee included, for the substitution of the false and dangerous balance given by the ever higher level of the arms race with the real one given by gradual reduction of their level under international control. Romania underlined the necessity of making such desiderata become the main concern of all the advanced social forces, of the largest public opinion since the abolition of military blocs and the pursuance of a new policy of collaboration and detente are a vital and urgent demand of our days.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES ROMANIAN MUSLIM DELEGATION

AU181841 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of Romanian Muslims which is visiting Iran was received by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni at Qom. Congratulations were extended on the occasion on behalf of the Romanian Muslims. The good relations existing between the Romanian and Iranian peoples were emphasized, as were the equality and freedom insured by the Romanian state for all religions, which are allowed to carry out their activities without interference.

After referring to the concerns of the new Iranian Government, Ayatollah Khomeyni expressed his conviction that the relations between Iran and Romania will further consolidate and strengthen, in the interests of the two peoples.

The delegation was also received by religious leader (Khashani), a close aide of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who praised Romania's policy and emphasized the good relations existing between the Iranian and Romanian peoples.

ZAMBIAN PREMIER RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER 19 MARCH

AU192054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Lusaka AGERPRES 19/3/1979--In Lusaka, prime minister Daniel Lisulo received Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. During the interview approached were problems regarding the upward course of the Romanian-Zambian relations of mutually advantageous cooperation on multiple planes and stressed was the common wish to further act for the constant development of these contacts in the spirit of the friendly links between the two countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR

AU161723 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Tulio Oscar Sugasti, ambassador of the Republic of Argentina, on a farewell visit in connection with the end of his mission to our country. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

VENEZUELAN 'MOVEMENT TO SOCIALISM' LEADER ARRIVES 18 MARCH

AU181415 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 18 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Pompeyo Marquez, secretary general of the Movement to Socialism of Venezuela, arrived in Bucharest on a friendship visit.

REPORTAGE ON RADULESCU-LED DELEGATION IN BRAZIL

Brazil President's Reception

AU162040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/3/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president, sent a message to Joao Baptista de Figueiredo. The message was handed over during the reception by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo of the delegation of members of special missions, led by Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy prime minister, personal representative of Romania's president to the ceremony of installation of the new Brazilian head of state.

Thanking for the message, President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo expressed the wish of the Brazilian Government to further develop and deepen the relations with Romania on multiple planes.

Meeting With Ministers

AU181347 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Brasilia, AGERPRES 17/3/1979--Gheorghe Radulescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, personal representative of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the festivities occasioned by the installation of the new president of Brazil, Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, met in Brasilia Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy, Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the president's civil household, and Mario Henrique Simonsen, minister of planning,[as received] other representatives of the new Brazilian government.

Approached were a series of questions related to the development of the economic and commercial relations between Romania and Brazil. Expressed was also the common wish to identify new forms and possibilities of intensifying and diversifying bilateral relations in the economic field on mutually advantageous bases.

Vice President Meeting

AU181844 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, deputy prime minister and personal representative of the Romanian president to the events marking the inauguration of Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, was received by Vice President Aureliano Chaves. The two sides examined the Romanian-Brazilian relations and highlighted the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Brazil in 1975 for developing the bilateral relations and international cooperation between the two countries. They also expressed the desire to seek new forms of intensifying the Romanian-Brazilian relations in various areas, for the benefit of the Romanian and Brazilian peoples and of international peace and cooperation.

Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu also conferred with Foreign Minister Ramiro Guerreiro.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

AU161335 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1130 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bogota, AGERPRES, 16/3/1979--Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of Colombia received the delegation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] of Romania led by Virgil Teodorescu, vice-chairman of the G.N.A., now paying a visit to that country upon the invitation of the Colombian parliament.

Cordial greetings were exchanged on the occasion between the Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Stress was laid on the importance of the visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Colombia, of the documents signed on the occasion as well as on the usefulness of continuing the summit dialogue between the two countries.

Underlining the good relations existing between Romania and Colombia, the possibility to intensify and expand them on multiple planes, the president of Colombia expressed the interest of his country in the development of economic cooperation with Romania, in the expansion and diversification of the bilateral commercial exchanges.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO DOMINICAN COMMUNIST'S CONGRESS

AU200848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0748 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

["Report on RCP Greetings Message to Second Congress of Dominican Communist Party"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/3/1979--After addressing a warm, comradely salute to the participants, to the leadership and all members of the Dominican Communist Party, the documents reads among others: The Romanian Communist Party, the Government of Socialist Romania firmly declare and act for the instauration of new relations, of equality and mutual regard among all states, for a new international economic order, for extinction and eradication of all hotbeds of tension or conflict, the cessation of the arms race, for general disarmament and nuclear disarmament in particular, for the settlement of all major issues confronting the international community in the interest of all nations. Taking into account the very complex state of affairs existing today internationally, actions should be intensified for the liquidation of the conflicts still existing in the world, by negotiations--the only rational way to a just and durable settlement of the litigious issues among states--for the extinction of all states of tension, for the complete abolition of force in international relations. The message expresses full satisfaction at the ascending course of the relations of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Dominican Communist Party, relations characterized by trust, understanding, mutual esteem and regard. The Romanian Communist Party, the message reads in the end, will do everything possible to further deepen these relations, to the benefit of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between the Romanian and Dominican peoples, of the strengthening of the solidarity of the international communist and working class movement, of international peace and understanding.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 20 MARCH

AU202135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2048 GMT 20 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/2/ 1979--Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who pays a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, arrived here in the evening of March 20.

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS

AU162038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/2/1979--On March 16, the delegation of the League of Communist Youth of China, headed by Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee, now on a visit to Romania, met Ion Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, Ioana Bratu, Nicu Ceausescu and Radu Enache, secretaries of the CC of the UCY and other UCY cadres. Views were exchanged regarding the activity of the two organizations.

'IRON GATES 1' HYDROELECTRIC PLANT'S OUTPUT DETAILED

AU161110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/3/1979--The "iron gates 1" hydropower station pumped over one billion kwh in the national grid since the beginning of the year.

This figure was produced by the end of February even, that is sooner than any other time in the history of this important economic objective. It is a most positive Romanian achievement given the country's ever increasing energy appetite owing to the sustained rhythm of industrial development.

The "Iron Gates 1" hydropower station, built in collaboration with Yugoslavia, is considered to be one of the most efficient station in Romania and advantageous at world level, considering the low production cost and the quick investment recovery. Its Romanian side has a 1050 mw installed power and yearly it supplies about 6 billion kwh to the national grid. The station is part of a hydropower and navigation system that, besides the power contribution, helped a considerably better ship traffic in this section of the Danube.

The output of the great objective and the smooth running collaboration made Romania and Yugoslavia start in 1977 operations for the hydropower system "Iron Gates 2", situated upstream the "Iron Gates 1". It will be finished in 1984 and will include two dams and two hydropower stations--one on the Romanian side, the other on the Yugoslav one--endowed with eight turbines each and a 432 mw final installed power.

Year 1979 will be a milestone in Romanian power generation also due to beginning operations with a series of new objectives: Harnessing of the Siret River, the power plants of Buzau-Siriu-Surduc, Cerna-Belareca-Herculane, and others. Experts consider that Romania's hydropower potential apt for harnessing amounts to about 40 billion kwh annually.

INDIVIDUAL BUDGET PREPARATION FOR ALL TOWNS REPORTED COMPLETE

AU191113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/3/1979--For 1979, all the Romanian towns and communes have set up their own budgets of incomes and expenditure, effectively passing to self-financing. This is the materialization of the resolution of the all-country conference of the people's councils chairmen which was held a year ago. This forum of the state power local bodies, gathered by virtue of a thoroughly established practice in the system of the Romanian democracy, decided the endowment of the local decision-making factors with financial levers necessary for practically exercising self-administration. The process of equilibrating the budgets, i.e. of covering the expenses by own incomes, essential in the self-administration system, is still at the beginning, but a recent balance sheet is illustrative of a series of significant evolutions: At present, all municipalities finance themselves and only 30 towns are subsidized.

Far from being an action of a restricted administrative character, self-financing is a major incentive in the development of localities. This system obliges the people's councils to use their spirit of initiative in order to make all productive activities within their competence get more efficient, since it is on this that their own incomes depend as well as the development of the respective localities.

The promotion of self-management and self-financing blends naturally with the introduction of the new economic-financial mechanism to be general on a national plane this year. Each enterprise is obliged to cover the production and circulation expenditure by its own incomes. It has its own budgets of incomes and expenditure, distributing part of the profit realized to the working personnel, which participates directly, within the workers' self-management system, in decision-making with regard to the plan tasks and to their fulfillment.

AGERPRES REVIEWS BOOK ON HOW NATIONALITY PROBLEM IS SOLVED

AU171414 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/3/1979--The experience of Romania in solving the national question, having major political, ideological and theoretical significance, is the subject of the work "Genuine Equality--Active Participation" put out by the Political Publishing House under the signature of the well-known publicist Eduard Eisenburger.

Based on thorough information, the volume covers the multiple aspects of the solution to the national question in Romania, shows the major coordinates of the RCP policy in guaranteeing equal rights to all the inhabitants of the homeland, irrespective of their nationality.

The book insists on the political equality materialized in the broad participation of the working people belonging to the coinhabitating nationalities, in close unity with the Romanian people, in exercising political power, in running economic and social affairs, in all the management bodies, according to their share in the total population. The national composition of the R.C.P. and its leading bodies, of the Grand National Assembly, of the people's councils, of the different mass and public organizations, the setting up of the councils of the coinhabiting nationalities meant to stimulate their participation in the political and social life of the homeland, are telling proofs of a genuine political equality in Romania.

Political equality is steadily consolidated by economic equality. Starting from this premise, the author of the book conspicuously underlines the idea that the policy of harmonious distribution of productive forces all over the territory of the country is the main way to securing all citizens equal working conditions and participation in the economic life.

The book shows the development of the counties where working people belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities also live, the demographic and economic data illustrating the ever better living conditions ensured to them, their equal possibilities of assertion.

A telling proof of the fully equal rights of all citizens is the blossoming of the spiritual life, of the culture of the coinhabiting nationalities.

The development of education in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities, the increased number of publications, or radio and television broadcasting hours, of amateur artistic ensembles belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities, fully justify--the work underlines--that the cultural and artistic life, the scientific creation, the education of the coinhabiting nationalities in their mother tongue, have never witnessed such a development as nowadays, in the conditions in the Socialist Romania, that the coinhabiting nationalities have never had such possibilities of multilateral and free assertion.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE--Talks took place in Maputo between a Romanian delegation led by Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the Mozambique ministers of foreign trade, industry and energy, agriculture, and planning to develop trade exchange and economic cooperation between Romania and Mozambique. The talks also dealt with finalizing earlier ventures and identifying new opportunities for expanding economic exchange and economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Mar 79 p 6 AU]

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST MISSION

AU192200 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[S.R. commentary: "Steps and Differences"]

[Excerpts] The makers of the Camp David agreement on the "guidelines" for peace between Israel and the Arabs are--at first glance--now where they were half a year ago.

With Carter's spectacular decision to repeat his on the spot Camp David role, everything seems to have started over from the beginning. Has an end finally arrived?

To put it mildly, the question is not at all simple, and this is not merely because of the remaining suspicion that certain "trifles" could again become unsurmountable, and that the Israelis and Egyptians--whom the White House tries with so much longing and anxiety to tie to its strategy--could again part in anger instead of completing the complicated game in a new embrace.

It is not inconsistent to say that the real source of the suspicion which even the signing of the historic agreement--if the signatures of Begin and As-Sadat are the only thing that still remain--can hardly remove lies precisely at the basis of the rapprochement between Israel and Egypt: Which interests do they really have in common?

This certainly cannot be only their common and growing dependance on the military, political and economic support of the United States, if only because this dependence is only a consequence of the new course in Israel, of the old one determined, it seems, by the irreversible decision of As-Sadat's Egypt to seek a solution for the fragile political structure and the dangerously imbalanced economy of the most populous and strongest Arab state through reliance on Western, above all U.S., finances, and in this connection to make respective changes in the country's foreign and domestic policies. This is the key to understanding everything. The dramatic trip to Jerusalem in 1977 and the search for the least painful formula for concluding peace if not cooperating with Israel are a logical continuation of this basic turnabout.

One can, of course, say that it is decisive for the new relationship between Cairo and Jerusalem that neither side wants or can wage war any longer. They both came to the conclusion that they cannot gain anything more with arms and that they might even lose what they have.

Jimmy Carter's persistence in face of huge risks was not completely accidental.

His team does not wish to respond and refuses to respond and--at least for the time being--it is resisting the fierce pressure of the right to respond to the "loss" of Iran and other repercussions experienced in the United States as endangering its great-state "global" role by demonstrating or even activating the U.S. armed forces. Accusing Carter of behaving cowardly and as if believing in illusions, like Chamberlain after Munich (this is the way Republican Party leader Reagan puts it), the right is trying to confuse him politically and to undermine him before the election.

The White House incumbent, who intensely wishes to remain there after next year's election, is, therefore, very eager to prove that the struggle for spheres of influence can be successful even without military prancing and war risks. [paragraph continues]

Therefore he surmises that if he succeeds there, the Middle East will be a necessary and strong card, which has become even more necessary because, after Iran dropped from the Western and U.S. strategic circle, even Saudi Arabia began to waver; and this is a country which possesses most of the indispensable oil and which, along with Egypt has the largest population, is the chief supporter in the struggle against the "more frequent challenges" from the East or in pushing the chief adversary from the immediate and the wider oil area.

Such complex interests also affected by the bloc contest can make the whole operation of "historic reconciliation" even more disputable, particularly if, regardless of the conciliatory promises and pacifying compromises adopted lately in what are really separate interests, everything would be practically reduced to a legalization of a separate peace at the expense of other Arabs.

In this case everything would again be jeopardized sooner or later. Just as one can no longer ignore Israel in the Middle East and just as one cannot achieve anything without Egypt and even less against it, no rapprochement between Cairo and Jerusalem will live as a lasting change and obligation unless it is in harmony with the lasting interests of other Arabs, victims of Israeli expansionism.

The future document for the Middle East may, in brief, be only that one which sooner or later will be accepted by everybody as the first step to the realization of an historical inevitability: The withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories, the formation of a sovereign community for the Palestinians and the creation of conditions for true equality of all states of the region without bloc or any other supervisors.

ZAGREB RADIO COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI'S MIDEAST MISSION

LD202022 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Has Brzezinski's latest Middle East mission been a success or not? This is the subject of the telephone dispatch by TANJUG correspondent Predrag Stamenkovic in Beirut:

Although Carter's special envoy Zbigniew Brzezinski has stated on his return to Washington that he was encouraged by the results of talks conducted with Saudi King Khalid and Jordanian King Husayn, official reaction in Riyadh and Amman do not give the impression that the White House has much ground for optimistic assessments. The Saudi official communique says that Riyadh has not altered its attitude that a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis could be achieved only if Israeli troops withdrew from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and if the legitimate Palestinian rights, including the right to self-determination, were insured.

The same communique asserts that Saudi Arabia is loyal to the resolutions of Arab summits. The latter has caused divided opinions among political observers here. Some believe that with this Riyadh has confirmed its readiness to implement economic and other sanctions against Egypt adopted at the latest summit in Baghdad should Egypt sign a separate peace agreement with Israel, while others believe that the Saudi court has deliberately avoided referring to the provisions of the Baghdad summit because it wishes to leave itself room for maneuvering.

While the more radical resistance front, including the Palestinian movement, is already vociferously advocating the application of severe sanctions against Egypt-Saudi Arabia is still manifesting the desire--in the view of political observers here--to maintain as long as possible the attitude of "wait and see."

Various quarters attach great significance to the kind of attitude Saudi Arabia and Jordan will adopt because these two countries occupy a special place and role on the Middle East scene. As the world treasury of precious oil and the guardian of Islamic (?holy places), Saudi Arabia carries special specific weight and in this context, it should be borne in mind that its aid to Egypt last year amounted to $2 billion. At the same time, it is difficult to imagine the realization of the plan on local autonomy in occupied areas on the West Bank and Gaza--which is one of the cornerstones of the Camp David peace plan--if King Husayn flatly rejects it.

NIN ASSAILS U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S SUPPORT FOR EXTREMIST EMIGRES

ID161322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1125 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--The influential Belgrade weekly NIN writes today on the strange connection of fascist emigrants from Yugoslavia, permanent residents in the U.S., and a group of U.S. politicians which last month enabled holding in the Congress, for the first time in the parliamentary history of the U.S. Congress, of "a mass for souls of war criminals". According to the Belgrade weekly, early last month a session of the House of Representatives was opened with " a mass by a Croatian-American priest", Reverend Mladen Chuvalo, pastor of a church in New York.

Pastor Mladen Chuvalo, NIN underlines, is a member of extremist fascist emigration. He has publicly declared himself as an enemy of the unity and independence of Yugoslavia, and in the Ustashi underworld in the U.S., he has been playing the role of an "eminence gris" since long ago.

This event should not be commented on, the Belgrade weekly writes, had the New York congressmen Biaggi and Green not taken floor after the pastor's "mass", turning the mass into a "commemoration to war criminals". According to Congressman Biaggi, the invitation to Pastor Chuvalo was welcomed to mark "the anniversary of the death of Cardinal Alojzijus Stepinac" and the "anniversary of the massacre of 29 priests in Croatia on February 8, 1945".

For this congressman, Stepinac is significant and "known as a crusader for the cause of human rights, of the persecuted and oppressed in East Europe". Biaggi, therefore, expressed hope that Pope John Paul the second who, as he said, "comes from Poland, another enslaved nation as Yugoslavia is," will contribute to the promotion of religious freedoms throughout the world.

"These petty provocations and senseless incidents are not significant for American-Yugoslav relations," the Belgrade weekly points out. However, they deserve to be clarified to the end, as they point to the true nature of the activities of Reverend Chuvalo and those who, like Congressmen Biaggi and Green, encourage and advertise him as an "exemplary spiritual leader with merits for humanism".

In 1946, the "crusader for the cause of human rights" Stepinac was sentenced to 16 years of imprisonment as a war criminal. On the basis of Stepinac's own reports to the Vatican at the height of World War II, it was proved that this "protector of human rights" headed the Ustashi campaign of compulsory converting the "Graeco Easterners" (Orthodox Serbs) into Catholicism.

The conversion was taking place under the threat of death, recalls NIN, and that was why compulsory conversion from one religion to another anywhere in Europe during World War II was declared a war crime by all allies, including the United States.

In any case, the conversions carried out under Stepinac were the largest in scope and extremely violent by the means used since the time of the religious wars.

As for "the massacre of 29 priests" on February 8, 1945, NIN notes that on that date, in closing battles of the war, one of the major Ustashi strongholds was taken near Mostar. The only resistance to the advancing People's Liberation Army came from the Ustashi priests barricaded in a medieval port at the town of Siroki Brijeg. All priests killed in the battle wore the uniforms of the Ustashi Army formed by the fascist archquisling of all times, the Croatian Poglavnik and war criminal Ante Pavelic. Instead of [word indistinct], NIN says: "We take the liberty to recommend to the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr Thomas O'Niell, to give a special performance of the American TV series "Holocaust" for the Congressmen Biaggi and Green.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Djuranovic 16 March Toast

LD170423 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Toast by Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic at a dinner for visiting Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis on 16 March]

[Text] Split--Mr Prime Minister, dear friends, it is my particular pleasure to be able to greet, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, the Yugoslav guests present, and on my own behalf the esteemed guest, Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, together with his associates, to cordially welcome them to our midst this evening.

This is not the first meeting between high-ranking political figures of the two countries, nor is it your first visit to your friends and neighbors. This fact is of dual significance. It illustrates the constant ascent of goodneighborly relations between the SFRY and Republic of Greece and symbolizes your significant and active personal contribution to this. The Yugoslav side always highly assesses your contribution as an outstanding statesman from friendly Greece.

We consider your present visit to Yugoslavia an expression of the continuity of the constructive political dialog and readiness on both sides to continue and strengthen efforts for further promoting mutual cooperation.

I should like to note immediately and with satisfaction that we have achieved significant results in the development of goodneighborly relations and bilateral cooperation through efforts on both sides. Yugoslavia and Greece, with their exemplary goodneighborly relations and active advocacy of understanding and equitable cooperation between all states and peoples in the world, make the best contribution to strengthening peace and stability in this region and in Europe.

Our two countries achieve such results because their mutual relations are built on the clear and--in international life--indispensable principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, together with full mutual respect.

I should like to stress as well that we view the future of Yugoslav-Greek relations optimistically.

This assessment of ours is based on existing objective needs and lasting interests of our two countries and the aspirations of peoples on both sides of the border to strengthen and expand mutual cooperation in friendship and peace. Yugoslavia will not spare efforts to make the greatest possible contribution in this direction.

Yugoslavia really wants to develop good and friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with all neighboring countries. This is the lasting orientation of an independent, nonalined and Socialist Yugoslavia and one of the constant and priority tasks of its foreign policy, to which we devote exceptional attention. We build and will continue to build these relations on principles of strict respect for independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and on the bases of full respect for autonomy and variation in the internal development and international position of neighboring countries. We are sure that on this basis we can realize fruitful and successful cooperation in favor of strengthening peace, security and stability in the Balkans.

Mr prime minister, the international situation continues to be burdened with numerous problems, oppositions and conflicts. The number of hotbeds of armed conflicts is increasing, as are threats to the independence and free development of individual countries; the arms race continues and the desired progress in the sphere of international economic relations is lagging behind, posing a serious threat to world peace.

It is clear that the application of force and various pressures in international relations is still one of the central problems on which the peaceful development of humanity depends. In no way can the use of military force and pressure in the resolution of disputes between states be justified.

We are convinced that the involvement of the whole world community is more necessary than ever for eliminating the use of force in international relations, as is support for consistently applying the principles of the UN Charter to the inalienable right of all peoples and states to independence and free choice of paths for their own development, without interference from outside.

As Mediterranean countries, Yugoslavia and Greece are particularly interested in understanding, peace and stability and strengthening cooperation in this region and on the European Continent.

There is a clear need to strengthen efforts for the resolution as soon as possible of such burning questions as the Middle East crisis and the Cyprus issue, which continue to pose a serious threat to peace and stability in the Mediterranean and the world. Yugoslavia's support for a just and lasting resolution of these issues on principled bases is well known.

Our country consistently calls for a just and total resolution of the Middle East crisis, which assumes the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, granting national rights to the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to establish their own state, and secure development of all states in that region.

Yugoslavia constantly stresses, also, the necessity of a lasting and just resolution of the Cyprus question, proceeding from the principles of preserving the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nonalined Republic of Cyprus. We see the path to a resolution in an equitable and patient dialog between the two national communities in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The policy of nonalinement is increasingly being affirmed as a significant and autonomous factor in contemporary international relations. We are convinced that its program marks the paths for successfully and peacefully overcoming the crisis and for resolving problems which burden the world. The untiring support and activity of President Tito and the SFRY in this direction are well known. As a nonalined country, Yugoslavia will in the future also resolutely call for the democratization of international economic and political relations and equal participation by all countries, regardless of their power, size or international position, in solving the burning problems of the era.

Mr prime minister I believe that I share your view when I say that Yugoslavia and Greece make a significant contribution to equitable international cooperation and world peace through their example of mutual friendly relations and their own involvement in international life. We are convinced that the conditions exist for further strengthening Yugoslav-Greek cooperation in the international sphere as well. In this context, I wish to recall that our two countries have made a significant contribution to efforts aimed at realizing the Helsinki principles in the area in which we find ourselves and supporting the development of multilateral regional cooperation between the Balkan countries. We believe that broader cooperation between the Balkan countries responds to the needs for the development of all peoples and states in the Balkans. Our firm orientation is that on the basis of strict respect for the well-known democratic principles in our region we should strengthen relations of mutual trust and understanding. In this way prospects for comprehensive economic and cultural progress will be opened and the resolve of the Balkan peoples to decide their own fate will be confirmed.

Mr prime minister, finally I wish to express, once again, my personal pleasure at being able to greet you as a prestigious and dear guest in our midst. Allow me to raise this glass to the health of Mr Tsatsos, president of the Republic of Greece, to your health, Mr prime minister, to the health of your associates and to the prosperity of the Greek people and friendly bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

Tito 17 March Toast

ID172001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 17 Mar 79 ID

["Tito's Toast at Luncheon for Karamanlis Today"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Split--"Allow me, dear guests and comrades, to raise this glass to the health of our dear guest Prime Minister Karamanlis and his associates, to their health and to the cooperation between our two countries.

"We exchanged views today above all on the foreign political situation and we agreed that we cannot really speak in commendable terms about the situation which exists in relations between many states and peoples in the world. I am very pleased in finding a common voice and fully agree that we must first of all look at the situation here in the Balkans, as Prime Minister Karamanlis stressed, because of primary significance for us is safeguarding this region from upheavals. In this I fully agree with Prime Minister Karamanlis.

"I think that our relations should continue to be developed, because this is the basic need of both countries and it is also in the interest of all countries of this area. We noted that the world situation is very unsteady, unclear and dangerous and we share identical views. We must, therefore, try all the more to prevent this region from turning into a powder keg, because there are many such powder kegs in the world today.

"As a nonalined country and one of the founders of the nonalined movement, we are trying to act in this area as much as we can. First, to safeguard the unity of nonalined countries so that nonalined countries can work actively on consolidating world peace--in a word, that they be an important factor, as they have been up to now. Today there are 87 nonalined countries, and quite a number who would like to be nonalined. So far not a single country has left the group of the nonalined. The nonalined have become a very important factor in the struggle for preserving peace and constructing better relations between countries--and this thanks to the unity which has existed to date. And I think that this unity must exist in the future.

"We did not discourse on our bilateral relations. You have already discussed it at length and these talks, as our premier informed me, were excellent. Therefore, I would like to say that I am very pleased that the prime minister of friendly Greece with his associates have come to our country, because we have common interests--to preserve peace in this part of the world and to expand cooperation in order to resolve all matters.

"Allow me to raise this glass to the health of Prime Minister Karamanlis and his associates, to the friendship between Yugoslavia and Greece, which is historical and has behind it an extensive period of mutual cooperation and good relations. We must preserve and deepen this friendship."

Communique Issued

LD171744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

["Joint Yugoslav-Greek Communique"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Split--Konstandinos Karamanlis, the prime minister of the Republic of Greece, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 16 to 18 March this year at the invitation of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito and President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, the Greek prime minister was accorded a very cordial reception, which testified to the sentiments of respect and esteem which the peoples of the two neighboring and friendly countries nurture for one another.

Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, had an exhaustive exchange of views with Konstandinos Karamanlis, the Greek prime minister, on main international problems and on bilateral relations.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, held official talks with Konstandinos Karamanlis, the Greek prime minister, in which the following took part:

On the Yugoslav side: Josop Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Radko Mocivnik, SFRY ambassador to Greece; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign political adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Trajko Trajkovski, head of administration for neighboring countries in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and Petronije Stanojevic, head of department in the administration for neighboring countries in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

On the Greek side: Yeoryios Rallis, Greek foreign minister; Dhimitrios Iraklidhis, Greek ambassador to the SFRY; Ioannis Tsounis, director general of political matters; Petros Molyviatis, general director of the prime minister's Political Office; Yeoryios Mazarakis, director of the First Political Directorate; Ioannis Grigoriadhis, chef de protocol; and Shimitrios Frantseskakis, chef de cabinet to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual confidence.

In discussing bilateral relations, the two sides expressed the conviction that the successful development of Yugoslav-Greek relations on the basis of the principles of equality, independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and mutual respect is in line with the interests of the friendly and neighboring peoples of the two countries. They expressed readiness to continue with the efforts aimed at consolidating bilateral relations and at finding constructive solutions for cooperation in every sphere.

The two sides agreed that political contacts at various levels between both governments contribute to consolidating existing links. In this context, they underlined the usefulness of periodical consultations between the two ministries of foreign affairs.

The two sides paid particular attention to economic issues. They made a positive assessment for developing economic relations, and they confirmed the contribution made and the significant role played by the permanent interministerial commission for economic cooperation. The two sides stressed their interest for introducing more advanced and more contemporary forms of economic cooperation, in particular in the sphere of industrial, scientific and technical cooperation.

The two sides expressed readiness to continue with the efforts aimed at a balanced development and diversification of trade as well as to use existing possibilities to promote cooperation in the sphere of communications, energy and water supply.

The two sides also discussed, with mutually satisfactory results, the issues connected with the oil pipeline which is to link Greece and Yugoslavia and with Greek road transport through Yugoslavia.

They expressed interest in constructing international roads, including the construction of the joint electric double-track Nis-Yugoslav border-Greek border-Salonica railway line, by bearing in mind the significance of the transit and the direct link through the two countries with the Middle East.

The two sides also expressed satisfaction related to cooperation in the spheres of science, culture, arts and tourism and they stressed the need to make fresh efforts with the aim of further promoting this cooperation.

In connection with the topical international issues, the two sides noted that their views of many problems are very close or identical.

Bearing in mind the vital significance of the policy of relaxation of tension prevailing in the whole world, the two sides stressed the need to intensify efforts in order for this process to acquire a universal and lasting character, along with equitable participation by all countries.

The two sides stressed the important role of the European Security and Cooperation Conference for the consolidation of trust and cooperation on the European Continent and pointed out the need of active work for integral implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, to which the meeting in Madrid in 1980 should make a contribution. The two sides expressed their countries' support for the initiatives to stop the armament race and declared themselves in favor of general and complete disarmament both in the field of conventional and nuclear weapons, under strict and efficient international control. In this context they assessed favorably the practical measures proposed by the participants in the special session of the UN General Assembly in connection with the solution of this problem.

Special attention was paid to relations between Balkan countries. Both sides agreed that bilateral relations in the spirit of understanding, cooperation and goodneighborliness are in keeping with the interests of all the countries in this region and serve the cause of peace and security in the Balkan Peninsula and in Europe. The two sides stressed their resolve to encourage inter-Balkan multilateral cooperation on the economic and technical plane, on the basis of the resolutions of the meeting of experts of Balkan states held in Athens.

The two sides discussed the situation in Cyprus, a situation which represents a threat to peace and stability in that region. They spoke out in favor of a just and lasting solution of the problem which would insure independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and nonalinement for the Republic of Cyprus within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council. They favor the earliest possible resumption of talks between the two Cypriot communities under the aegis of the UN secretary general.

In stressing the need to resolve the Middle East crisis without delay, a crisis which seriously threatens world peace, the two sides support all efforts which lead to a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East problems by insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestine people as well as lasting peace and security of all countries of that region.

The two sides stressed the significance of the coming UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, and they stressed their readiness to direct efforts at that conference toward having general rules of international law in this sphere worked out--rules which would guarantee the freedom of navigation, insure international cooperation in the peaceful use of the seas and seabed and protecting the sea environment, by bearing in mind the national rights--and they expressed the desire for the convention to be formulated in a way in which it would help international peace and stability.

The two sides confirmed the loyalty of their countries to UN principles and goals, their support for the efforts of this organization aimed at safeguarding peace, security and international cooperation, and they stressed the significance which they attach to strengthening the efficiency of UN activity, including the strict application of the resolutions of this organization by all member countries.

In discussing topical problems of international economic relations, the two sides favored closer cooperation by developing countries. The agreement was voiced on the need to invest efforts aimed at establishing a new international economic order and at overcoming the disparity between developing and developed countries, in line with the decisions of the UN special sessions.

The two prime ministers expressed the conviction that Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis's visit to Yugoslavia, their meeting and talks held would prove a fresh significant incentive to deepening friendship and developing all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece in the interest of world peace.

Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to pay an official visit to Greece. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

Press on Bilateral Relations

LD161450 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav press assesses the visit of Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis to Yugoslavia as a confirmation of good neighbourly relations between the two countries. The press sees in the visit an opportunity for the two countries with different social systems and international positions to confirm their lasting courses and readiness to develop mutual relations on the principles of goodneighbourliness and comprehensive co-operation.

Yugoslavia has always emphasized, BORBA of Belgrade underlines, that relations with neighbours must be based on the broadest foundations equal for all, based on equality, non-interference into internal affairs of other countries and full and consistent respect of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Sincere respect of specific features of the internal development and international position of all neighbouring countries is an organic part of the principled foreign policy of non-aligned Yugoslavia, the daily notes.

Both Greece and Yugoslavia, BORBA writes, agree on the assessment that it is indispensable to enrich and expand bilateral co-operation of all Balkan states in the most varied forms. Both countries point out, however, that already now there (?exist forms) of multilateral co-operation among Balkan states.

VJESNIK of Zagreb underlines that Prime Minister Karamanlis himself has considerably contributed to the increasingly better understanding between Yugoslavia and Greece.

VJESNIK considers that the promotion of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and its Greek neighbor is significant to the Balkans too, as is the strengthening of confidence between the peoples of the two countries, particularly because from time to time this always sensitive area was approached with positions from the past.

The influential Belgrade weekly NIN presents the Yugoslav guest, Prime Minister Karamanlis, as a pragmatic politician and statesman with great experience. Being a statesman of firm convictions, NIN writes, Karamanlis has shown great adaptability (?to) circumstances.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LCY VRHOVEC'S VISIT TO PARIS

More Bilateral Talks

LD201624 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris, March 20 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet resumed official talks here today.

The talks today will mainly pertain to various aspects of bilateral cooperation mutually assessed as positive. The two ministers will discuss the problem of the Yugoslav deficit in trade with France within the framework of the otherwise successful development of overall bilateral cooperation.

The talks yesterday focused on detente, European security and cooperation, disarmament and the role of the non-aligned countries in international relations in which France paid tribute to Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav-French talks are reported being held in a friendly and working atmosphere.

Additional Report on Talks

LD201954 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris, March 20 (TANJUG)--As the official talks between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet resumed here today, their discussions focused on developments in the Middle East and Southeast Asia as well as bilateral cooperation.

The way out of the present situation in Indochina is through the independence and autonomy of Kampuchea and Vietnam, while all the efforts so far to solve the Middle East crisis do not provide for final settlement of this problem, the two foreign ministers agreed. They noted the favourable development of Yugoslav-French relations in all domains and their beneficial effect on European and wider, world affairs.

Giscard d'Estaing Meeting

LD202256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Paris, March 20 (TANJUG)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing this evening received Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec at the close of his official visit to France. During their talks, Vrhovec conveyed to President Giscard a message from Yugoslav President Tito concerning the development of Yugoslav-French relations and the current international situation.

President Giscard and Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec discussed bilateral relations and the two countries' cooperation in Europe and in international affairs. The French president stressed the importance of successful development of this cooperation for France and the interest it takes in it. Also discussed were current crisis areas in the world and stress was laid on the need to exert efforts for reaching peaceful solutions to these crises.

President Giscard sent warm regards to President Tito and assessed highly his meetings with the Yugoslav president. He also pointed out President Tito's role in the non-aligned world and in international relations. President Giscard assessed the Yugoslav foreign secretary's visit as important for the further development of French-Yugoslav relations and cooperation.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Vrhovec was today also received by Jacques Chaban-Delmas, French parliamentary president. During their meeting, Chaban-Delmas stressed the importance of the friendship between the French and Yugoslav peoples. He also assessed as positive the contacts and cooperation between the two countries' highest representative bodies.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY STUDY DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD170805 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--A study delegation (?of the) Communist Party of France left Yugoslavia today (?after) a several-day visit during which it got acquainted with the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management.

During the visit, the Communist Party of France study delegation showed the greatest interest in the place and position of the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces, self-management at the level of municipalities, local communities and organizations of associated labour in industry.

The delegation got first-hand information about these elements of the Yugoslav socialist self-management system during visits to social-political institutions and organizations and organizations of associated labour. The guests informed their hosts that the Communist Party of France is introducing self-management (?in its) programme orientation.

BORBA CITES SPOKESMAN ON CONSULTATIONS WITH EEC

AU191827 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report on the press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, statements by official spokesman Mirko Kalezic]

[Excerpt] "Could you please tell us how the mandate of the EEC commission for negotiations with the SRRY has been assessed and when these talks are expected to begin?" The answer was as follows:

"As is well known, representatives of the EEC commission led by Sir Roy Denman, general director for relations with foreign countries of the EEC commission, held talks in Belgrade on 8 and 9 March with representatives of our interested departments. The aim of this visit was, among other things, to inform the Yugoslav side about the substance of the new mandate for negotiations with the SFRY on concluding a new agreement on cooperation, which was adopted by the EEC Council this year. On this occasion, a preliminary exchange of views was made on the mandate which is now being studied, afterward the Federal Executive Council will adopt its position."

SFRY-EFTA SEMINAR CONCLUDED IN BELGRADE

LD162134 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) experts will prepare a publication in which they will, on the basis of the discussion at a Yugoslavia-EFTA seminar which has just ended here in Belgrade, present recommendations for promoting relations between Yugoslavia and EFTA. At the seminar, it has been set out that the Yugoslav market is more open to EFTA countries' products than, for example, the United States or Japanese markets. On the other hand, however, Yugoslav exports to EFTA countries are by three to four times smaller than its imports from these countries. Toward improving this unfavourable situation, a series of bilateral meetings will be held between Yugoslav economy representatives and businessmen of the EFTA countries (Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Last year, Yugoslav exports to EFTA were at around 250 million dollars and imports, at around 750 million dollars in the first two months of this year, Yugoslavia's exports to EFTA accounted for only one-fifth of its trade with these countries.

TODO KURTOVIC HOLDS LONDON TALKS WITH LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

LD162126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] London, March 16 (TANJUG)--Federal Conference President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia Todo Kurtovic today met with British Labour Party Secretary-General Ron Hayward.

During the ensuing talk, views were exchanged on relations and cooperation between the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia and the British Labour Party. Special attention was given to the struggle for peace and international understanding and, in this context, the role of socialist and progressive movements.

KURTOVIC EXPRESSES PLEASURE WITH VISITS TO LATIN AMERICA, UK

LD180506 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 17, (TANJUG)--President of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Todo Kurtovic this evening expressed satisfaction with the results of his visits to Mexico, Venezuela and Panama and his two-day stay in Great Britain.

In a brief statement to the press on return to Belgrade, Kurtovic said that the main subjects of his talks in the three Latin America countries were peace, nonalignment and the strengthening of the movement of non-alignment, on which a high measure of agreement was noted. He stated that the Socialist Allliance delegation was wholeheartedly received also in Great Britain.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO PCI'S LONGO

AU161331 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 March--President of the Republic and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]:

"On the occasion of your birthday, it is with satisfaction that I send to you sincere greetings on behalf of the LCY and on my own behalf. I express warm wishes for your good health, personal happiness and further successes in your work for the prosperity and progress of neighboring Italy, and for the cause of socialism and peace in the world. I am convinced that successful cooperation between the LCY and PCI will continue to develop in the spirit of our traditional friendship and mutual understanding, in which I see an important contribution to strengthening friendly relations and comprehensive Yugoslav-Italian cooperation."

COMMENT ON COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON KOSYGIN'S INDIA VISIT

LD202138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, March 20 (TANJUG)--Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin's seven-day visit to India will have a significant impact on the two countries' relations.

As for international topics, Kosygin's talks in India focused, above all, on differences in views on Indochina. The brief statement in the communique on the talks, asking China to "unconditionally and totally withdraw" its troops from Vietnam, was agreed to only in the final talks, shortly before Kosygin's departure, it is claimed. The communique, however, makes no reference to Kampuchea at all. Noteworthy within this context is that shortly after Kosygin's departure Vajpayee said that what the statement says on Indochina is important, but still more important is what it left unsaid.

Vajpayee openly stated that the USSR and India do not agree on the problem of Kampuchea. (?Reporters) here assume the Soviet Union was very much interested in having India recognize the new regime in Kampuchea, since New Delhi, especially on account of its reputation in the non-aligned world, could influence many other countries to do the same.

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

LD202202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Jerzy Olszewski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy left Belgrade tonight after a 1-day visit. At the Surcin Airport, the Polish guest was seen off by his host, Metodar Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS PORT CITY

AU201030 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Ploce, 17 March--A PRC economic delegation visited Ploce today. Members of the delegation had talks with representatives of the port of Ploce on the possibilities for promoting commodity exchange and for increasing exports general cargo which is exported from our country via the port of Ploce to the PRC. This mainly involves chemical industry and ferrous metallurgy products.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO UN ANTI-APARTHEID COMMITTEE

LD202226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hercegnovi--In connection with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which will be formally marked by the United Nations and the world tomorrow, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, addressed the following message to the UN special committee for the struggle against apartheid in New York:

In connection with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, I wish also on this occasion to express full support for the efforts of the international community which are being conducted under UN auspices to eliminate all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. I am convinced that the International Year of Struggle Against Apartheid will represent an introduction to a still wider international action against those most crude forms of human rights abuses and basic freedoms which represent a crime against the conscience and dignity of man.

The United Nations has had since its establishment, and still has today, an enormous role to play in extending and strengthening the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. However, the racist minority regimes in southern Africa continue to ignore the growing resistance of the subjugated peoples, refuse to comply with the UN decisions and resolutions and even conduct acts of aggression against neighboring independent Africa states. It is, therefore, necessary, also on this occasion, to urge most energetically a wide international action which would finally eliminate the system which has raised the worst aspect of human oppression to the level of state policy.

Proceeding from the declared principles and aims of the movement, the nonalined countries have always consistently striven for the liquidation of inhuman systems, because their application also threatens international peace and security. At the recent ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of the nonalined countries in Maputo, solidarity and all-round support was once again powerfully expressed to this basic orientation.

Working within the framework of the movement for nonalinement, Yugoslavia is giving full support to all UN actions for the liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid and helps the peoples in southern Africa and their liberation movements in the struggle to attain freedom and independence. In this, Yugoslavia pursues the principles and high aims embodied in the UN Charter and in the documents of the movement for nonalinement concerning the rights of all peoples to freedom and dignity.

I use this opportunity to extend my best wishes for the successful work of your committee in fulfilling such important tasks.

SERBIA'S PRESIDENCY, LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSS DEFENSE

AU201031 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 March--A joint session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia was held today. As has been announced, certain topical questions for further developing the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the republic were discussed, as well as the tasks facing the League of Communists, the sociopolitical organizations, self-managing organs and organizations, and local and other self-managing communities in this field.

MIJATOVIC MEETS BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT IN BRASILIA

AU201032 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Brasilia, 16 March--Bolivian President David Padilla and Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, have met in Brasilia, where they arrived to attend the formal inauguration of the new Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo. In a friendly talk they discussed certain problems pertaining to international relations, particularly the activity of the nonalined countries.

As has been learned, at the beginning of the talk Cvijetin Mijatovic conveyed to the Bolivian President cordial greetings from President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito. President David Padilla stressed that the Bolivian people highly esteemed Tito's statesmanlike role.

The need was stressed in the talks for strengthening economic cooperation between the nonalined and developing countries. It was stressed that concrete efforts are already being made in this direction in Latin America.

In the talks it was also stressed that bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Bolivia were developing favorably and that realistic conditions exist for their further promotion.

HODZA RECEIVES NEW SOMALI AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

LD162150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--Fadilj Hodza, Presidency of Yugoslavia vice-president, has welcomed the Somali Government's decision to appoint its first ambassador to Yugoslavia based in Belgrade. On receiving the newly appointed Somali Ambassador Hashi Sheikh Mussa's credentials, Hodza stated that Yugoslavia sees the move as reflecting the significance ascribed by Somalia to promoting all-round relations with Yugoslavia. Hodza added that for years now, the two countries have been cooperating multilaterally, particularly within the non-aligned movement.

Ambassador Mussa noted Somalia's awareness of the role of Yugoslavia in initiating and developing the non-aligned movement. He stressed the Somali commitment to strengthening the non-aligned movement as an independent factor in international relations, and its role in establishing non-aligned cooperation in the fields of economy, technology, science and culture.

VRHOVEC SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU151204 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has sent the following telegram to Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria:

"On the occasion of your appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, I send you cordial greetings and sincere wishes for a successful execution of responsible tasks and for your personal happiness. I am convinced that the traditional friendship and mutually fruitful cooperation between our two non-alined countries will continue to develop successfully in the interest of strengthening international cooperation on an equal footing and of implementing the principles and aims of the policy of nonalinement."

LJUBICIC RECEIVES COMMANDER OF IRAQI NAVY

LD161408 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, received in Belgrade today the commander of the Iraqi Navy, Staff Brig Al-Adin Kadim al-Janabi, now on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia as head of an Iraqi Navy delegation.

Talks between Ljubicic and Al-Janabi related to the further promotion of relations and cooperation between armed forces of the two countries.

BILATERAL TALKS HELD WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION

LD162156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16, (TANJUG)--Political consultations have been held here between the Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretariat and Japanese Foreign Ministry delegations. The Yugoslav side was headed by Budimir Loncar, undersecretary in the Federal Foreign Secretariat, with Deputy Foreign Minister Masuo Takashima leading the Japanese delegation.

Discussed were bilateral relations, current world developments, crisis area, the state of detente, disarmament problems, negotiations to establish the new international economic order, and preparations for the fifth UNCTAD. The talks are said to have been friendly and mutually beneficial.

PRC EFFORTS TO 'DEMYSTIFY' MAO DISCUSSED

LD182136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (TANJUG)--Chinese politicians do not like the word "demaoization," frequently used in the West to explain the change which occured in China after the death of Mao Zedong. They consider it better and more adequate to use the word "demystification".

"Demystification", of course, relates to Mao Zedong.

"RED FLAG, the party's theoretical monthly, writes that "without the answer to the question of what the real role of Mao Zedong in Chinese history is, the movement for "the emancipation of conscience" will be halted half way."

So, two and a half years after his death, Mao Zedong has become the subject of the dilemma to how to approach "proper assessing" of his role.

After the eleventh congress of the Chinese party, there was considerable hesitation about the position set forth by the party's Chairman Hua Guofeng in his report. Hua specified that Mao's teachings should be comprehended "integrally", and not interpreted through quotations singled out or applied in a dogmatic manner.

This position of Hua Guofeng according to "RED FLAG", was received as the rejection of Mao's flag," since the point of departure of "some" was that all that Mao Zedong said should remain once and for all.

In fact, a deity was made of Mao Zedong and that has nothing in common with the Marxist-Leninist teaching concerning the role of personality in history. The "quotations" were turned into bible, and he himself into an omniscient and omnipotent "deity" meritorious for everything. It was a "misuse of the leader" done by Lin Biao and "the gang of four".

This was possible in China, the monthly continues, because of the thousand-years old feudal heritage which left the tradition of "worship of emperor". During the Cultural Revolution people lived in continuous fear, and fear makes gods."

ZARKOVIC REELECTED MONTENEGRO PRESIDENCY MEMBER

LD201518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Titograd--At their joint session today, the delegates of all three chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly elected Vidoje Zarkovic as member of the SFRY Presidency from this republic.

MIKULIC RECEIVES REPRESENTATIVES OF PUBLISHING FIRM

LD201832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 20 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Today Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, received representatives of the Glas publishing organization in Belgrade who presented, for President Tito, Blagoje Parovic's selected works recently published in three volumes. Blagoje Parovic's writings have now been published for the first time, in about 200 pages. They represent a significant contribution to the study of the history of our workers' movement and party.

TANJUG NOTES MACEDONIAN CP ANNIVERSARY

LD182233 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

["36th Anniversary of Formation of Communist Party of Macedonia: Continuity of the Struggle for National and Social Liberation--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Skopje--The Communist Party of Macedonia (KPM) was formed on 19 March 1943, in Tetovo. In the house which is today the Memorial Museum of the party, the first session of the newly-elected Central Committee was held, at which the tasks concerning further developing the national liberation struggle in Macedonia were adopted. The formation of the KPM and decisions of the Central Committee contributed to the further successful development of the uprising and to the final victory in the struggle against the occupying forces.

The KPM formation is of far-reaching historic significance. This is one of the most important dates in the modern history of the Macedonian people. But it is also the result of the continuity of the lengthy struggle by the Macedonian people for national and social liberation.

In the same way, the KPM formation was yet another confirmation of the correct and consistent policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ) and of Comrade Tito concerning the national question. The decision on the formation of communist parties for Slovenia, Croatia and Macedonia was adopted as far back as 1934.

With the KPM formation, by this historic act, confirmation was given of the firm determination of the Macedonian people, of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities in Macedonia, to link and unite their fate and future with the struggle of the other Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

The Importance of the Formation of the KPM

In the letter which he sent to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia last year to mark the 35th anniversary of the KPM, President Tito gave the most condensed and meaningful appraisal of the importance of this historic event, laying particular stress on the fact that the KPM founding represents a major event in the rich revolutionary history of the Macedonian people.

Conditions in Which the KPM Was Formed

With the all-people's uprising of 11 October 1941, the Macedonian people, the Albanian and Turkish nationalities in Macedonia, together with all Yugoslav nations and nationalties, continued their struggle for national and social liberation. This was a historic turning-point in the revolutionary struggle of the Macedonian nation and nationality, for in starting an uprising the people were deciding and making a decision on their own future.

The uprising, at the head of which stood communists, had another very significant dimension. This was the Macedonian people's final and decisive answer to all those who harbored hegemonistic aspirations and desires. The most agile in this respect was the Bulgarian Workers' Party (Communist). The leadership of the Bulgarian Workers' Party (Communist) attempted, through Metodije Satorov-Sarlo, the then secretary of the KPJ Provincial Committee for Macedonia, to thwart at all costs the armed struggle of the Macedonian people.

Within the framework of this attempt, the thesis was thought of whereby conditions for an armed uprising did not exist in Macedonia, and that it was necessary to wait. The Macedonian communists were therefore practically forced to accept the fascist occupation of Macedonia, the greater part of which was seized by Bulgaria, as a fait accompli. Accepting this meant acceptance of the greater Bulgarian ideas about Macedonia. By such and similar means the Bulgarian Workers' Party (Communist) attempted to separate the struggle of the Macedonian people from the KPJ and the latter's platform for the national liberty and equality of the Macedonian people.

The KPJ formation was one of the most decisive events. This removed all misunderstandings which had arisen in the party organizations in the first 2 years of the war and which, as has been said before, were the result of greater Bulgarian propaganda.

The postwar development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia within the framework of the fraternal community of equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia profoundly confirmed the correctness of the decision to advance under the leadership of the KPJ and of Comrade Tito in the struggle for national and social liberation.

The Macedonian nation and nationalities in Macedonia realized their full equality and affirmation, and in community with the other Yugoslav nations and nationalities they are continuing the revolution, developing new socialist self-managing relations.